The New-York Times.

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[illegible] ...Region.

[illegible]

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

San Francisco, Monday, Oct. 4, 1858.

[illegible] ... Another man—one [illegible] as the result [illegible] upon Hill's Bar—sold [illegible] Not half the number [illegible]

[illegible] ... The Harrison River trail has been passed by several hundred miners, none of whom, so far as heard from, have found any reasonable encouragement to their enterprise. One party, recently returned *via* that route, penetrated a distance of forty miles above Bridge River, where they met a party of Oregon miners returning, equally discouraged with themselves. [illegible]

[illegible] ... It is barely possible that they have overlooked some rich gold region, and yet it is [illegible] It may be that richer deposits will be found at a distance from the river, on one side or the other; but if the evidence of the witnesses already [illegible] upon, it seems clear that the [illegible] which suppose the deposits of the lower Fraser to have been washed down from [illegible] by the courses of that stream. As suggested in a previous letter, however, we cannot be [illegible] of the result of still more thorough [illegible] for not less than twenty-five hundred [illegible] the problem for themselves. Another month, at latest, should give us the results attained by them, and relieve us from all uncertainty. Meantime, Governor Douglas is fully impressed with the belief that British Columbia is far richer in gold than even California. He does not hesitate to express this opinion in private circles, though more cautious in public, basing his faith upon the evidence of Indians who come to the posts of the Hudson Bay Company to trade.

Dry diggings, limited in extent, have been discovered within eight or ten miles of Fort Yale, which were paying pretty well, but they afford claims to a small number only of miners. Mr. Hicks, the Collector at Yale, has information upon which he relies, representing the discovery of a mine of liquid quicksilver [illegible] in the same neighborhood, but I [illegible] to get any confirmation of the statement. [illegible] Governor Douglas' recent trip up the river, [illegible] of quartz specimens were brought to [illegible] with the declaration of their holders that they had found them in various localities back from the River. Some of these specimens were moderately [illegible]. In conclusion, in respect to the mines of British Columbia, let me say that, while the present weight of evidence is decidedly against the proposition that they are rich enough to attract a large and permanent [illegible] population, these evidences are still [illegible] and the explorations so imperfect, that no one can do more than express a hazardous opinion upon the subject.

Of the twenty-five thousand Californians who rushed to the Fraser mines, more than half have returned to their "first love," quite satisfied with their experience, and firmly resolved never to be carried away again by reports of new and richer diggings. The remainder of the crowd will also return soon, unless British Columbia should prove so rich in gold that [illegible] Californians can see their way clear to [illegible] a few months. [illegible]

everything went on just as before,—and the rum-sellers and gamblers had affairs their own way.

Mr. McKay, who went to explore a reported route from Jarvis Inlet to Lake Anderson, on the Harrison River route, has returned. He found the route without difficulty, and reports it entirely practicable, although very rocky. He received information, however, of another route still, which is even more advantageous,—so that if the mines of the upper Fraser should prove rich, there is little doubt that the lower river route will be quite abandoned at an early day.

The various American towns on Bellingham Bay, which sprang into life under the influence of the gold excitement, have all gone down—most of them being nearly deserted. Of these the most promising was Whatcom, which boasted an express office, and a [illegible] called the *Northern Light*. But the express office was closed for want of business six weeks ago, and the paper was moved to Sehome, its editor having packed up the press and returned to San Francisco. [illegible] settled down upon the prospects of the Fraser River country.

Hon. Nugent, "United States Commissioner," (Commercial Agent, in fact) arrived at Victoria on the 10th ult. Some of his personal friends had proposed to welcome him with a salute upon his arrival, and to give him a dinner the next evening. The authorities refused permission for the salute, stating that they would attend to that themselves; but they failed to burn the powder, and the proposition for the dinner also fell through. I understand that Mr. Nugent is very much disappointed with the position assigned him, and that he designs an early return to Washington, to renew his demand for the post of Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California, now held by Mr. Henley. Nugent's paper—the San Francisco *Herald*—came out recently with some very malignant and personal articles against Senator Gwin, which are to be accounted for, doubtless, from the fact—which I have from excellent authority—that the Senator had notified the President that he would oppose Nugent's nomination if it should ever be sent to the Senate for confirmation.

A boat upset on Fraser's River on the 10th of September, by which accident four men were drowned. Their names were A. Dailey, Thomas Purser, Henry Wall, of Horsetown, California, and Richard Holey, of Yreka, California.

Abraham Lavie, an old man from Wisconsin, died suddenly on the Harrison River trail, on the 23d of August, while packing up a steep hill. Over five hundred dollars in gold were found upon his person.

On the night of the 8th of September Wm. Eaton, a miner at Cross Bar, near the Big Cañon of Fraser's River, was killed by Wm. King, in Eaton's cabin. King was carried to Fort Hope, convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to transportation for life.

A man named John Collins, from Iowa Hill, California, but originally from Canada, was killed in Victoria on the 13th of September, by Wm. Morris *alias* Tipperary Bill, a graduate of the California State Prison. The two men having quarrelled, went out into the street with their revolvers, and engaged in an impromptu duel. Morris, who was a boatman, escaped in his light skiff, in which it is supposed he crossed the Gulf to United States territory.

The comet made its first appearance at Victoria on the 7th of September—then appearing to be only two or three degrees in length. To our view here, at the present time, it is very brilliant, while its luminous trail extends across the horizon about twenty-two degrees. *It is observable for a brief period early in the morning, although its finest displays are witnessed in the early evening.* S.

Fight Between the "Benicia Boy" and "Dublin Tricks"—The Latter Badly Beaten.

About 12 o'clock last night Heenan, one of the principals in the late prize-fight, entered the barroom of the Lafayette Hall in Broadway, which was crowded at the time. He had been there several times during the evening, apparently in quest of some one. He made his way towards the billiard-room, in the rear of the bar-room, and called for Jerry Bryant, who immediately followed Heenan towards the bar, where William Hastings ("Dublin Tricks") one of the seconds of Morrissey, and several of his friends were drinking. Heenan took a position at the side of "Dublin Tricks" at the bar, and asked him whether he had ever made any remarks derogatory to his (Heenan's) character as a fighter. "Tricks" replied that he had not. Heenan immediately replied: "You lie; (coupling it with an expletive,) I have a witness;" and immediately followed the remark with a tremendous slap on the side of Hastings' head, which nearly knocked him down. A desperate rough-and-tumble fight then ensued—some of the crowd endeavoring to part them, and others being in favor of letting them fight it out—which resulted in Heenan's giving Hastings a dreadful beating, it eventually becoming necessary to take Heenan off by main force. Hastings' face was dreadfully cut, and he was otherwise badly injured, and was forced to retreat behind the counter to escape Heenan's fury. The Police now rushed in with a large crowd of the "fancy," when Heenan quietly retreated through the billiard-room and made his escape. The lights in the house were immediately turned down, and the crowd were ejected by the Police.

Hastings is well known as having fought and beaten Orville Gardner some years since in a ring fight, and is now the keeper of a public-house in Centre-street.

Jews' Hospital Banquet and Ball.

The banquet and ball in aid of the Jews' Hospital in New-York, at Niblo's Saloon last evening, was attended by at least 1,000 persons, who sat down at 7 o'clock to tables bountifully spread. Benjamin Nathan, Esq., President of the Hospital, presided at a table at one end of the room, at which also were seated Mayor Tiemann and other distinguished guests. The Rev. J. J. Lyons offered a prayer, and then the substantials were disposed of. It was a good hour's work. The Rev. Mr. Kramer then chanted the "Blessing after meals." The President next arose, and welcomed the guests to the banquet. Since the opening of the Hospital 747 patients had been admitted to it, and all but 73 of these were treated gratuitously. The treasury of the institution was now empty, and believing that they would relieve its wants, he would now read the first regular toast: "*The Jews' Hospital in New-York*—founded in charity, benignant queen of all the virtues, whose diadem reflects no ray more pure than that called forth by the gratitude of ailing misery."

The Rev. S. M. Isaacs, pastor of the Wooster-street Synagogue, one of the founders of the Hospital, responded.

Mr. Lionel Goldsmid then read a list of donations to the institution. They amounted altogether to near $12,000.

The second toast was, "*The President of the United States.*" Received with three cheers.

To the third toast—"*Civil and Religious Liberty*"—the Rev. Dr. Fischell replied. He traced the advance of Civil and Religious Liberty within the present century, and expressed his happiness that Jews and Gentiles were now associated more closely than in the times of their ancient persecution.

The Fourth Toast was, "*The Mayor and Constituted Authorities of the City of New-York*"—to which Mayor Tiemann responded. Among other things he said: The expenses of our City are annually upwards of half a million of dollars in the support of public and in aid of private charities, but I can well say, from my experience while connected with the Almshouse Department, for a period of over three years, seeing as I then did, during the whole of that period, but three of your faith within the charitable institutions under its charge, that if all the other sects and denominations were to take the same care of their own poor and afflicted members as yours do, there would be need of a much smaller sum for the support of those only whom no religious sect or society could claim as their own.

To the fifth toast—*Education*—The Rev. Dr. Adler replied in German. The seventh toast—*Foreign Ministers and Consuls Resident in the United States*—was responded to by Mr. Bunch, British Consul at Charleston. Dr. McCready spoke for the Medical staff of the Institution. The ninth toast was in memory of Judah Touro and Sampson Simson, to whose munificence the Jews' Hospital in New-York [illegible] for its present usefulness. To the tenth [illegible] Benevolent Societies of New-York—Mr. F. [illegible] responded. For The Press [illegible] spoke. For Dear Women R. J. de Cordova answered.

[illegible] the speaking was over the guests began to leave the dining hall, and dancing soon commenced in the saloon above. It was late before the dancers separated.

Quarantine Affairs.—A communication was received by the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday, from the Health Officer and the Physician of the Marine Hospital at Quarantine, calling their attention to the fact that the increasing severity of the weather would render necessary some further provision for the comfort of the patients than the temporary accommodations thus far provided. The letter was referred to the Committee on Construction.

The [illegible] of the Sixty-sixth Regiment were all struck yesterday, and the soldiers were moved inside the Quarantine walls. They number 150 in all, with [illegible] They will be relieved by the Fifty-fifth Regiment on Monday.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Great Meeting of "The People who Approve of the Hon. Horace Clark."

Who Rules—The People or the President?

Speeches of Daniel Lord, Esq., David Dudley Field, Esq., Richard Busteed, Esq., Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., the Hon. John W. Forney, and the Hon. John McKeon.

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was crowded last evening, with "people who approve of the Hon. Horace F. Clark's course in Congress in favor of honest suffrage in Kansas, and self-government there." The poster that called the large assembly together, was an immense placard bearing at its head, "The people not machines;" across it ran a ribbon, inscribed "None will serve us while there is a Court to serve, but those who are of a nice and tender honesty;" while at the foot it promised among those who would positively speak, with a single exception only, the names of the distinguished gentlemen who actually did speak.

At ten minutes to 8 o'clock, John F. Morgan, Esq., called the meeting—a compact mass of solid men—to order, and announced that when the meeting was over they would go in procession to the Everett House, the headquarters of the Hon. Horace F. Clark. He then nominated the Hon. Daniel Lord as Chairman. Mr. Lord was elected by acclamation. Among the hundred Vice-Presidents selected, were Hiram Ketchum, Shepherd Knapp, Moses Taylor, Richard M. Hoe, E. L. Snow, James Harper, Garret H. Striker, Edgar Ketchum, A. C. Kingsland, Silas C. Herring, M. O. Roberts and Phineas T. Perit. Among the Secretaries were Wm. Johnston, David Webb and Wm. B. Rockwell.

The President read a brief address, arguing that in our elections, neutrality and inactivity are a treason against popular Government. They had assembled *to assert the independence of the public man on a* question of right, on which action was urgent. Mr. Clark was a man raising himself from the most moderate circumstances to a competent fortune by industry, integrity and devotion to business—a public servant who had served faithfully, honestly in the midst of temptation, fearlessly under threats, independently and bravely—he deserved their approval. If it be sought to put him down by a dependent of the Administration, said Mr. Lord, we may at least scrutinize the merits, the achievements of that Administration. By the praises of its friends, they seem to be, a victory over Utah, who would not fight, [laughter;] settling a claim as to a right of search against England, which England did not claim, [cheers,] and constituting Kansas a Free State, whose people could not be forced or bribed to be otherwise. If these were its achievements, they were proofs of slight prowess. They hardly showed it sufficient to conquer Cuba or annex Mexico. It would scarcely be enough to break down a single independent man. [Loud applause.]

Mr. David Dudley Field was next introduced. He advanced amid applause, and said: They had met tonight, not as party men to promote party measures, but as citizens to defend the Legislative department of the Government from Executive usurpation. The country had at length arrived at that period, so long predicted and so much dreaded, when the independence of Congress was threatened by the President's menace—a menace which it was the duty of the people to hurl back with defiance. [Applause.] What had Mr. Clark done that should subject him to Executive hostility? It was the duty of a representative to carry out the wishes of his constituents, and that Mr. Clark had done. Irrespective of the causes of difference between him and the President, it was the duty of the people to sustain him; how much more their duty to do so, when, as in this case, their representative had done nothing in which they did not concur. He had, notwithstanding the President's wishes to the contrary, opposed the admission of Kansas under a Constitution which was a structure of knavery and Slavery. This entitled him to a reëlection, as the most fitting recognition of the popular gratitude and favor. And in this the will of the people could no more be resisted than could the tide rushing up from the sea to clasp our District in its arms. [Loud Applause.]

Here there were loud calls for "Forney;" the chairman gave assurances that Mr. Forney would soon be forthcoming, and introduced

Richard Busteed, Esq., who supported Horace F. Clark on the grounds of his honesty and his capability—better grounds, he thought, for approval than the trick and cheat called "regular nominations." Regular nominations were those which reflected the will of a majority of the electors—and the only "regular" thing about any other style of nomination, was its "regular irregularity." [Cheers.] Mr. Busteed detailed a conversation which he had enjoyed with Mr. Clark, immediately after he had announced in the Representatives' Hall his firm conviction that the interests of the country and of the Democratic Party required an investigation into the alleged Lecompton frauds. He had urged to Mr. Clark that his duty to the party required him to adhere to the policy of the Administration. Mr. Clark replied: "I owe to my party merely political fealty. I owe to my country and my God patriotism and honesty, and if I must be sacrificed politically, because of the conscientious discharge of my duty, I may as well be a victim now as at any other time, I believe." [Cheers.]

While Mr. Busteed was speaking, a long line of men squeezed its way up the west aisle, bearing a banner inscribed, "The Eighteenth Ward American Council Endorses Mr. Clark for Congress." It was lustily cheered.

Mr. Wm. M. Evarts, whose appearance was greeted with warm applause, said he confessed it was with no ordinary pleasure he met such an unwonted assemblage of his fellow-citizens. How happened it, he asked, that they—Democrats, Republicans, Americans—none of them foregoing their attachments or their principles—felt that they were performing a high public duty in thus coming together? In the election two years ago the Democrats voted for James Buchanan and Horace F. Clark, whilst he (Mr. Evarts) had voted against both. What was it which brought here thousands of Democrats, Republicans and Americans to unite with their fellow citizen in his contest with the President of the United States? What, but that the contest was one between the President and the people; and in all such contests the President would always find the people taking their own side. This issue must have arisen on some question of not a merely party or technical character. It had arisen on the question as to the admission of Kansas—a question which, in the differences between the President and the people of that Territory, resembled the causes which led to the Revolution. It was a question of representation. And Mr. Clark, as an able lawyer, had remembered and acted on one maxim of the profession, which was universally accepted, viz.: Fraud vitiates everything; for he knew it to be fraud to claim that the people of Kansas approved of or desired admission under the Lecompton Constitution. Mr. Buchanan, on the contrary, adopting the policy of power, declared, like George the Third, that such turbulent subjects had had representation enough. For this difference Mr. Clark was proscribed. He (Mr. E.) had nothing to say of Mr. Herrick personally. They all knew him as well as he did. He was not obscure. He had been before the people. He had been before the people as an Alderman, and even when forty other Aldermen were distinguishing themselves in the same line. He had been tried and had been dismissed without, it was to be hoped, the smell of smoke on his garments. But this he would say, without any reference to the personal character of this gentleman, that it was a bold, an impudent, and an infamous combination on the part of the Chief Executive of this Government, to take an officeholder of his own, nominated by a Convention controlled by officeholders of his own. Now, that was the issue, and it was the rotten-borough issue, in its most offensive and extreme form. If their candidate was elected and the people's candidate defeated, he would agree with the President of the United States that the Eighth Congressional District is a rotten borough, and that he (the President) knew it. If he (Mr. E.) was satisfied that the people of that district were of that description, he would not threaten to move out of it, for that would not improve it—[laughter]—but he would try to get some other people to move in. [Renewed laughter and applause.] Mr. Clark, being reëlected after his proscription, would meet the President after two elections—one in his own Congressional District, thrice armed with Republican, American and Democratic support; the other the election in Pennsylvania, the President's own home, and his own constituency. And if, in the former contest, the President supposed that in popular favor and in power he had the advantage of Mr. Horace F. Clark, when they met again, after these two elections, in popular favor, and in an honest, bold and upright front, he (Mr. E.) did not think their representative would be the inferior. [Loud applause.]

The Hon. John W. Forney was introduced amid loud cheering. He thanked his fellow-citizens of New-York from a full heart for their generous welcome. The issue here was not simply the issue of Kansas; it was a higher issue, if possible. It was the issue whether their representative should be the slave of the President of the United States. As to Kansas and all its struggles, that had gone by. The people had declared that the Administration, in opposing the voice of the citizens of Kansas, and failing in all its pledges, had been convicted of a capital offence, and the misfortune was that, as it had yet two years to run, sentence could not be executed immediately, and it was to carry on its struggle during the months that remained to it, supported by those who are paid to hurrah for it. [Applause.] Passing by it, then, as a thing of the past, he came to the point of immediate interest to his audience. In the first place he wished to say that the idea that the *Administration* was the Democratic Party was a very absurd one. It was a mere skeleton as it stood. It was a mere servant, a paid servant—he might say, a household servant. And was not the idea of this servant, dressed in our livery and taking our money, presuming to dictate to the Democratic Party, an absurdity? [Applause.] If there had been no Federal officers and no Federal patronage in Pennsylvania, the Administration, in the recent election, would not have had 10,000 votes. This was a Northern battle. It was a battle for ourselves, on issues broadly presented. It would do no harm at times to come together and see how strong we were. They did it in the South, successfully. [Applause.] In 1826, Mr. Buchanan had said: "The possession of power has a strong natural tendency to corrupt the heart; the lust of dominion grows with possession; the man who in humble life was pure and just, is often transformed by the possession of power into a monster." [Laughter.] And he had also given utterance to the opinion that "our rulers should be narrowly watched." [Renewed laughter.] Elsewhere he had said that "in his humble judgment, the present Administration (Adams') would not have existed a single year with the least hope of reëlection but for their patronage." That was an original leaf from what Mr. Buchanan thought more than thirty years ago. Now, where did we find him to-day? The patronage of the United States, which in 1826 was $20,000,000, to-day was $100,000,000. The States, which were few in number then, were large in number now. The lessons which he preached then, he had forgotten to-day; and to-day we witnessed the most extraordinary and profligate prostitution of patronage-power to which the annals of politics offered comparison. To-night, then, they had assembled for the purpose of rebuking the manner in which the Federal power had been prostituted and bestowed, and to vindicate in the person of their high-toned, intellectual and independent representative, the principles which Mr. Buchanan had trampled under foot. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. James Brooks was next introduced. He belonged once, he said, to a party that had gone to the tomb of the Capulets, but he belonged now to the great outside party represented there that night, that recognized the right of no Tammany Hall or any other Hall to do its thinking for it—to the new great break-down, smash-up party of all other parties. He liked this nomination because it was made nowhere, ratified no where, but was the spontaneous generation of the people. He opposed all primary nominations, which at night black-legs, bullies and women *of the town concocted.* [Sensation.] He trusted the time was coming when if a Convention—a machine—nominated a man, it would be deemed reason enough to let him alone. He alluded to and rejoiced in the election of a Mayor for this City without a nomination. He glorified the upright, steadfast history of Clark, who withstood the blandishments and the thunder of the Administration, to serve his constituency. He had himself experienced the *terrors of standing in Congress under the ban of the* White House, but the gentleman who preceded him (Mr. Forney) would testify that during the four years he was in Congress he never gave but two strictly party votes—one of them against him, and the other against the Speaker of the House.

Hon. John McKeon followed. He confessed that rebellion was in his blood. He had been put through the machine. The President had thought to get rid of him when he ventured to speak for himself, by cutting off his official head. He survived, however, to watch, with interest, the question whether from the Eighth Congressional District a friend of Mr. Buchanan could ever get to Washington again. We had sadly changed, he said. Forney, Busteed and himself were out of the party, and John Van Buren, General Dix and John Cochrane were in it. [Great laughter.] Mr. McKeon proceeded to show that instead of settling the question of right of search, the Administration had complicated it. It had made a treaty with China—John Bull having done all the fighting. It had done one thing, however: it had exhausted *itself in preparing to fight Paraguay* [laughter] for causes which he ventured that not ten men in the City could recite. He arraigned the President on a series of charges, specifically on that of ordering his myrmidons to pack their primaries and elect a substitute for Horace F. Clark to the next Congress,—and substantiated by documents a charge upon it of wasteful and wicked extravagance.

THE SERENADE—SPEECH OF THE HON. HORACE F. CLARK.

Mr. McKeon having concluded his remarks, a motion to adjourn was put and carried, and the audience withdrew from the Hall, cheering loudly. A large procession was then formed outside, and, with banners, transparencies, torches and music, marched to the Everett House, before which it halted.

Mr. Clark, accompanied by many friends, appeared on the balcony and was enthusiastically cheered.

He said:

Electors of the Eighth Congressional District: I thank you for your generous greeting. Language fails me when I would give expression to the gratitude I feel. I am a candidate for election to the Thirty-sixth Congress; and I ask the support of such of the electors of my District as are of opinion that they can safely place in my charge their public interests at the Federal capital.

I took my seat in the Thirty-fifth Congress, sincerely believing myself to be the friend of the Administration of Mr. Buchanan. I had been brought forward as the candidate of the Democratic Party, and I felt pledged to sustain such measures of national concern as in my best judgment should subserve the interests of the country and the whole country. In far-off Kansas, beyond the Missouri border, were a people who had wandered from their homes at the North and the East. They sought to ordain for themselves the institutions under the protection of which they and their children were to live. I had been taught that they might. I thought that the people of Kansas were entitled to an honest suffrage and to self-government there. When canvassing for my election to the Thirty-fifth Congress, I had pledged myself to that infant community, and to the country, that the privilege should be afforded them. Mr. Buchanan was also pledged, and to the same extent. I stand now upon the self-same spot where Mr. Buchanan stood some two and a half years ago, on his return from the Court of St. James, and addressed his countrymen. He had borne well his part in a foreign land, and was about to be crowned with the highest honors of the American people. From this very spot he pledged himself to the country that the dealing in respect to the subject of Slavery in the Territories of the Federal Union should be fair. On this very spot I now leave it to the judgment of impartial history to determine how that pledge has been redeemed. It was proposed to impose upon the people of Kansas a Constitution which they did not approve, and the attempted imposition appeared to me to be sustained by the vast power and patronage of the Federal Government. I saw them struggling for that popular liberty which is the inheritance of Americans, and I thought it to be my duty to render them my aid. I, therefore, resisted the scheme for the imposition of that Constitution upon that infant people, and thereby placed myself in opposition to an Administration measure. I thought myself a representative of the people, and not a servant of the Executive. I thought I had the right to judge for myself as to the justice of the measure, and here, to-night, I think so still. I do not claim that I was the peer of the President, but I do claim that in my capacity as one of the representatives of the people at the seat of their Government, I was superior to the President in respect of legislative power. Under the Constitution of the United States it was my prerogative and that of my colleagues in Congress from the whole Federal Union to make the laws, and it was the duty of the President to execute them when made. I was responsible to my constituency for my public acts, and the President was not. In Imperial Russia the Czar decrees. In Republican America the People, through their representatives in Congress, ordain, and the President executes the laws when made. I also opposed the bill, which ultimately passed, providing for the admission of Kansas, and establishing, as I thought, a discrimination in favor of Slavery and against Freedom.

For these assertions of the Constitutional rights of my constituency, and for my exercise of the power of legislation intrusted to my keeping by the people of the VIIIth Congressional District of the State of New-York, I am sought to be excluded from the Thirty-sixth Congress. My opponent in the canvass is a Federal office-holder, of whom I will forbear to speak further than to say that, in my judgment, he bears aloft the banner of a false Democracy. That banner is like the flag of my country with all the stars erased. There is no personal issue between myself and my competitor. In a contest like this, my humble name and humbler history, and his, shrink far from sight.

It is said that I am irregular, because in accordance with the usage of political parties in the North, the selection of candidates for public offices is left to a few men of those parties. I choose to disregard the usage. I *am* regular; *I am regular because I am right.*

I must be permitted to say that if the time has arrived when the great question must be determined whether Slavery shall be confined within her present limits, or be permitted to be extended over the free regions of the North, by force and by fraud, for one I had rather chain her where she is. I shall not speak of platforms. They are sometimes too narrow, and sometimes too broad. They are sometimes too sectional, though never too national. The platform upon which I stand in this canvass is that of the independence and integrity of the House of Representatives. These I beseech you to preserve, as you would preserve the apple of your eye.

Teach your representatives that when platforms are all broken up by the concussion of political elements, or when they are misconstrued, or abandoned by Presidents, or Cabinets, or Congressmen, or parties, they may safely and securely follow the right wherever it may lead. Tell them that when they go to the Federal Capital as the representatives of the people they need not feel the pressure of any fetters beyond those which the genius of Constitutional liberty wears. Thus will you preserve the dignity of the representative—thus will you secure the liberties of the Republic.

I bid you, one and all, good night.

[Loud and prolonged cheering, during which Mr. Clark withdrew.]

Changes in the Cabinet.—Public rumor is again at work creating difficulties in the Cabinet of the President and foreshadowing specific changes which are soon to be announced to the country. Of course there is not a word of foundation for what is said on this subject. The President and his official advisers are a unit; and there really seems to be no encouragement to the anxious persons who would have it otherwise.—*Union.*

CALIFORNIA.

ADVICES TWO WEEKS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS.

$1,472,979 IN TREASURE.

Details from California, Oregon and British Columbia.

LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The United States Mail steamship *St. Louis*, John McGowan, Esq., Commanding, from Aspinwall, Oct. 16, with mails, treasure, and passengers, brought down from San Francisco, Oct. 5, by the *Golden Gate*, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The United States steam-frigate *Roanoke*, the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, and store-ship *Relief*, was at Aspinwall. The British sloop-of-war *Devastation*, was also there.

We are indebted to Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., Messrs. Freeman & Co., of the California Express line, and to the Purser of the *St. Louis*, for especial favors.

The following is the

TREASURE LIST OF THE ST. LOUIS.

Amer. Ex. Bank	$80,000	R. Meador & Co. Adams	$25,000
Frank Baker	10,500	P. Naylor	10,000
J. H. Brown & Co.	16,000	J. B. Newton & Co.	50,000
J. H. Browning	16,000	T. Y. Parker & Son	7,100
Cary & Co.	3,610	James Patrick	68,000
Clark & Wilbur	13,000	Richard Patrick	45,000
W. T. Coleman & Co.	62,800	J. Phelan, Jr.	6,200
Conroy & O'Connor	10,000	S. G. Reed & Co.	3,600
C. W. Crosby	7,700	Renard & Co.	7,600
De Witt, Nottle & Co.	20,000	H. L. Rich & Co.	2,400
Duncan, Sh'n & Co.	34,042	Ross, Falconer & Co.	26,747
N. Espenscheid	17,500	Wm. Schalie & Co.	3,600
L. Einstein & Bro.	6,544	Seligman & Co.	20,000
Ford & Rodgers	4,800	J. D. Sparkman	6,164
Freeman & Co.	82,236	Strauss, Hartman & Co.	8,000
H. R. Giffin & Co.	3,010	Tash, McCahill & Co.	30,000
T. J. Hand & Co.	2,600	Treadwell & Co.	15,000
Wm. Heller & Co.	112,348	J. B. Weir	15,981
Wm. Hoge & Co.	32,000	W. F. Weld	18,000
Howes & Crowell	10,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	377,000
How'l'd & Aspinwall	25,075	Order	41,575
J. Jeanes & Co.	10,000		
S. Kelly & Co.	65,000	Total	$1,472,979
L. S. Lawrence & Co.	11,000		

There is nothing of leading interest from California. The 27th of September was devoted at San Francisco and various other portions of the State to Atlantic cable celebrations. The spectacle in the former place was magnificent. All the different societies, associations and organizations, the military companies, the members of the various trades and professions, and the citizens generally, joined in a procession, accompanied by delegations from sister cities and visitors from the neighboring country. This procession extended more than two miles, and made a most imposing appearance. After marching through the city, it stopped in front of the Oriental Hotel, around which the crowd gathered. Here an eloquent oration was delivered by E. D. Baker, and a poem by Wm. H. Rhodes. At night the whole city was illuminated, and presented a magnificent appearance. The firemen then had a torch-light procession, which was probably the most striking and beautiful portion of the day's ceremonies. A display of fireworks from the Plaza closed the festivities at 12 o'clock at night. This, says the *Bulletin*, was the greatest *fête* ever held on the Pacific.

The warehouse of Moore & Folger, on Davis-street, San Francisco, was burned on the 30th Sept. with all its contents, consisting of groceries and other merchandise placed there on storage by various parties. Loss from $150,000 to $200,000. The flames were confined to the building in which they originated.

Andrew J. Taylor, familiarly known as "Natchez," the keeper of a shooting gallery and salesroom for arms in San Francisco, was killed on the 24th by an accidental shot from a pistol in the hands of John Travers. Travers was bargaining for a pistol, and, in examining the weapons laid before him, snapped one, which, by gross carelessness of the deceased, was unexpectedly loaded and capped. To Travers' horror, the pistol exploded, and Taylor fell dead, having received the ball in his brain.

Thomas Starbuck, of Massachusetts, a Daguerreotypist, fell dead in the rooms of Mr. Shew, in San Francisco, on the 20th ult.

Owen Matthews was killed on the 17th Sept., by Mr. Evans, at Kincaid's Flats, Tuolumne County. The men were quarreling, when Matthews assaulted Evans, who seized a gun and shot him dead.

Eliza Ann Hayden, aged 13 years, daughter of Dr. Hayden, living near San José, was burned to death in consequence of her clothes taking fire, on the 22d Sept.

An Englishman named Wm. Hope blew his brains out on the 25th Sept., at White Rock Cañon, El Dorado County.

Patrick Hennessey was killed on the 23d ult., in San Mateo County, by striking his head against the bow of a tree, while riding on horseback.

Francis Perrine, of Colorado, was killed in Mariposa, on the 19th of September, by a rifle ball,—but whence it was fired could not be ascertained.

Jacob Combs was killed at Rich Flat, El Dorado County, on the 20th of September, by a Mr. Phillips. Cause—improper intimacy between deceased and Phillips' wife.

James Kern, formerly of Pennsylvania, was killed in a mining claim near Bensonville, Tuolumne County, by a falling boulder, which crushed his head horribly.

A black man, named Brown, formerly from Portland, Me., was murdered by unknown miscreants, on the 10th ult., near Murphy's, in Calaveras County.

James Carr, a well digger, was suffocated by mephitic vapor, in attempting to descend a well in San Francisco, to repair it.

Senator Broderick left for Washington on the 20th September, *via* the overland mail from Placerville to St. Josephs, Mo.

In regard to the new water works for San Francisco, the *Alta California* has the following:

"The Bensly Water Company, since our last issue, have completed their aqueduct, and are now supplying a large portion of the city with pure and cool water from Lobos Creek, a stream emptying into the ocean a short distance below the entrance of the harbor. The capital of the company is $1,500,000, and there has been already expended over $200,000. The water is raised by means of two steam engines, of 180 horse-power, into a distributing reservoir, situated on Telegraph Hill, near North Point, at an elevation of 60 feet above tide-water. From this reservoir the main pipes are already laid through Battery, Washington and Montgomery, to Market streets; also, from Battery through Vallejo, Pacific, Jackson and Clay, down to the wharves; and along the city front from Vallejo, through East to Market. A large number of hands are now employed in laying pipes through other thoroughfares along the city front, and putting in service-pipes from the main to stores and dwellings. The Company have a large quantity of pipe on hand, which, with the cargo now unloading from the clipper ship *Mary L. Sutton*, will form a line in extent of nearly eight miles. In a few days the main pipe will be laid through Battery and First streets, as far as Folsom, and thence to the U. S. Marine Hospital, with lateral branches running at right angles with the main, through each street. Judging from the energetic and expeditious manner in which this great enterprise has been conducted from its incipiency, there can be no doubt that the greater portion of the city will be supplied with water in the course of a few months. The company are even at this early day furnishing the shipping in the harbor, which, with the supply given to stores and residences, is yielding a handsome revenue. The entire stock is owned by three persons, who compose the company. The aqueduct is capable of supplying an abundance of water to a city four times the present population of San Francisco. The inauguration of the introduction of fresh water into this city is worthy of being attended by as marked demonstrations as were exhibited at the Cable celebration, for its importance can scarcely be over-estimated."

At Dragoon Springs, about 100 miles east of Tucson, a station of the Memphis Overland Mail Company, under the charge of Mr. St. John, the Mexicans attached to the station rose against the Americans employed there, killed two of them, and cut two others so badly that it is not expected they can survive. These two had been two days without water, and were rescued by Mr. Doyle's party, when life was almost extinct. One of the poor fellows had determined to put an end to his tortures that night, but was prevented.

The ship *Herzburg*, which arrived at San Francisco on 1st October from Boston, reported that on the night of July 2, in lat. 37° 29' S., lon. 32° W., Mrs. Oakes, the wife of the Captain, while in a fit of temporary insanity, jumped overboard from the quarter-deck, and was drowned. A boat was immediately lowered, but the men did not succeed in finding the body, as it sank immediately.

The mining intelligence from California is encouraging. [illegible]

[illegible] San Francisco Weekly Review of the Markets. San Francisco, Saturday Evening, Oct. [illegible]

The past fortnight has been marked by a [illegible] and large business, both from the hands of importers and jobbers. During the first half of the period a number of Atlantic cargoes [illegible] came to hand, bringing upon the market a considerable aggregate of desirable staples, and although in some cases slight concessions were made by sellers from the extreme rates attained towards the close of the preceding fortnight, under the influence of scanty supplies, yet prices have in the main been well sustained. During the week now terminating, there has existed a large and continued demand from the interior, making material inroads upon stocks, and leaving the market at the close in a healthy condition for the reception of fresh importations. But it must be remarked that so active a trade cannot be reasonably calculated upon through October, as was realized during September.

The country trade throughout the whole of September was excellent. The country [illegible] alarmed by the extent of the Fraser River exodus in May, June and July, suffered their stocks to run down very low; but becoming reassured [illegible] the cessation of the emigration and the return of large numbers of their old customers, and influenced also by the approach of the rainy season, [illegible] laying in supplies, they came forward [illegible] month following and bought [illegible] active a demand from the interior [illegible] moderate stocks, and [illegible] of money [illegible] gaged in business to operate for [illegible] market, though of course [illegible] speculation. [illegible]

[illegible]

Marriages and Deaths on the Pacific.

MARRIAGES.

In San Francisco, Sept. 19, by the Right Rev. Bishop Kip, Mr. Howard [illegible] to Miss Mary Moore, both of Philadelphia, Penn.

[illegible]

DEATHS.

At Columbia, Tuolumne County, Sept. 8, [illegible] Campbell, aged 26 years, formerly of the County Louth, Ireland.

[illegible]

[illegible]

OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

A Severe Battle with the Indians—Details of the Encounter.

We have dates from Oregon and Washington [illegible] The most important news relates to a battle between the United States troops and the Indians at the Four Lakes in the Spokane country, in which the troops were signally victorious [illegible] with artillery were engaged [illegible] Indians. The latter were [illegible] after a spirited conflict in which [illegible] including a chief, were killed [illegible] The long range of the Minnie rifles [illegible] enabled them thus to [illegible] without the wounding of a single man.

[illegible] was believed at Portland [illegible] that Gen. Palmer, formerly Indian Agent in Oregon, who started from Portland some weeks ago for the mining country with a company of sixty men and about $20,000 worth of provisions, had been cut off and murdered by the Indians. We have reliable [illegible] however, by the way of Fraser River, contradicting this story, and asserting that several of the General's men had arrived at Victoria, who report [illegible] expedition, although the party were attacked by Indians whom they beat off with some loss [illegible]

[illegible] is stated to have captured and shot two [illegible] hostile Indian chiefs. There was no indication of a speedy termination of the war.

[illegible] wife of Major Garnett, U. S. A., died at Fort [illegible] Sept. 17.

The Humboldt Times reports several Indian aggressions in that vicinity, and says:

"Since the fore part of June we have been called upon to notice, in nearly every number of our paper, murders, robberies, and other depredations committed by the Digger Indians in this section of the State. [illegible] two men at work on their logging [illegible] of this place, have been shot from an ambush and wounded, one of them quite severely; [illegible] of Mattole, has been murdered, and his body mutilated in a manner which the Diggers only are capable of doing; Ross, while peaceably following his business as packer, on the public thoroughfare between Union and Trinity, has been wounded in such a manner as to render recovery hopeless; and [illegible] while in pursuit, with others, of the scamps who shot him, was himself shot dead. Chauncey [illegible] a trader on the Trinity, being down after [illegible] and finding the trail dangerously infested with [illegible] for the purpose of removing this [illegible] interior trade; he also forfeited his life, [illegible] of his companions, [illegible] was severely [illegible] murdered near the mouth of the [illegible] by his treacherous guides, may also be added to the list of victims heretofore mentioned."

The State Legislature elect met at Salem, the capital, [illegible] and adjourned *sine die* the next day, without doing any business, thus virtually giving up their State organization until they shall be regularly admitted by Congress.

[illegible] attempt had been made to set fire to Portland.

The following narrative of the engagement at Four Lakes [illegible] of correspondence and the official dispatches:

[illegible] column was detained two days at Fort Taylor by violent rains. They then took two days to cross the river with the supplies. Their march for the three following days was a toilsome one, as the command was pushed forward with all [illegible] rapidity.

[illegible]—The Indians were first seen. Just after [illegible] two of the Nez Perces rode in, [illegible] that a body of Spokans were approaching. The dragoons at once saddled their horses and held them in readiness to act at a moment's notice. [illegible] half an hour after, shots were heard exchanged between their outposts and the hostiles, when the [illegible] turned out, but before they got under [illegible] the Indians retreated.

[illegible] the next day's march, a small body of [illegible] fifty warriors kept in sight all day. These [illegible] afterwards found to be the case) were supposed to be scouts from the main body. Whenever [illegible] dragoons deployed towards them, they took to [illegible] Just before getting into camp at night, [illegible] near the rear guard, set fire to the grass, and fired a few shots. Captain Keyes at once ordered [illegible] company of rifles to deploy [illegible] of the column, at right angles, to a [illegible] deployed on the right and another on the [illegible] of the column, thus forming a rectangle about the [illegible] The grass was too green to burn long, and the Indians retreated as soon as their fire was returned. On encamping, Col. Wright determined to remain there two or three days, to allow the men and animals [illegible] from their fatiguing march.

[illegible] daylight a body of Indian scouts was seen on a hill to the right of the camp, on the lookout. At 8 o'clock orders were issued to have the Artillery Battalion in perfect order, as they might be called out at any moment. Half an hour later, the dragoons, four companies of artillery, one section of the [illegible] battery, and the two rifle companies [illegible] One company of artillery under Lieutenants Gibson and Dandy, a detachment of dragoons and the guard, consisting of about fifty men, [illegible] in the camp to guard it.

The dragoons under command of Major Grier started first, marching around the base of the hill at [illegible] The body of friendly Indians (Nez Perces) under the direction of Lieut. Mullan (Top. Engineer [illegible] started next up the hill, to the right. [illegible] came Col. Wright, commanding, with his staff, followed by Capt. Keyes, commanding, the Third Artillery, with Lieut. Lawrence Kip, Adjutant of the [illegible] and the Third Artillery, the Rifles [illegible] battery.

The dragoons reached the top of the hill, first driving [illegible] and holding it until the foot soldiers could arrive. On their way up Colonel Wright [illegible] from Major Grier that the Indians were collected in large numbers (about 500, it [illegible] at the foot of the hill, apparently prepared to fight. Captain Keyes immediately advanced [illegible] ordering Captain Ord's [illegible] to the left, to be deployed as skirmishers. [illegible] the top of the hill, they found the dragoons [illegible] skirmishers, keeping the Indians in play, until they could be relieved by the Artillery and [illegible]

When the command was concentrated on the hill, the Rifles were ordered to deploy down to the right and drive the Indians out of the wood, while the howitzer battery, under Lieutenant White, supported by [illegible] artillery company, under Lieutenant Tyler, were ordered to charge at the left of the Rifles. These orders [illegible] gallantly performed, and, after a sharp fight, the Indians were driven from the wood.

[illegible] the scene was exceedingly fine. The plain below and the slope of the hills was covered with [illegible] numbering, it was thought, about 500. The troops had been formed into line, more [illegible] which advanced with all the precision of a parade, firing as they went. As they moved [illegible] delivering a most effective fire, the enemy fell back, and many took refuge in a wood at [illegible] they were charged by Lieutenant Ransom, with company G, of the Third Artillery, and after [illegible] dislodged. After the enemy had been driven partly across the plain, the dragoons [illegible] the intervals of the companies, and charged them in the most splendid style, driving them [illegible] refuge in the opposite hills. Then the [illegible] companies and howitzer battery again passed [illegible] the Indians over the hills, when the [illegible] and the enemy, without attempting [illegible] through the woods and broken grounds, where they could not be followed by the troops. The last shot was fired by the howitzer battery, throwing a shell into a group, which most effectually scattered them. After remaining some time [illegible] the recall was sounded, and the troops marched back to camp.

[illegible] the Indian force was driven back about three miles and a half, the firing commencing [illegible] a half from camp, and ending about five miles off. The hostile Indians numbered, as near [illegible] about 500, all splendidly mounted [illegible] A large number of trophies were taken, in the shape of bows and arrows, buffalo robes, [illegible] and horses. It was amusing to see the troops returning with their spoils; one officer had two [illegible] a blanket wrapped around himself and horses. Strange to say, not an officer or man on our side was hurt, although some of them had bullets through their caps, and a dragoon-horse was shot.

The long rifle-muskets took the Indians very much by [illegible] The tribes engaged in the fight were the [illegible] Pelouse and Cœur d'Alênes. [illegible] it is impossible to say, as being all mounted, they rush forward and carry off those who fall. [illegible] bodies, however, were found, and the number of wounded must have been large. Our allies, the Nez Perces, took a number of scalps, which [illegible] brought into camp, where they had a grand [illegible]

[illegible] the men had never before been under fire, but the officers all say that they have never seen [illegible] by more gallant conduct than [illegible] The spirit of the hostile tribes must now be broken, when they find themselves deprived of the [illegible] they supposed they had won by the defeat of Colonel Steptoe. The whole arrangements of Colonel Wright, in command of this expedition, have been most admirable. His efficient measures will crush this outbreak, and teach the northern tribes a lesson which they will not soon forget. Next to him must be mentioned Captain Keyes, who commands the 3d Artillery, as the field officer in with the regiment. His untiring efforts during the last three months have brought the regiment to a height and perfection of discipline which we believe is unsurpassed in our army, while his decision on the field, on [illegible]

[illegible]

The following officers were engaged in the action: Colonel George Wright, commanding; Captain Rufus W. Kirkham, Quartermaster; Lieutenant P. A. Owen, Assistant Adjutant-General; Dr. Hammond, Surgeon.

THIRD ARTILLERY.

Captain Erasmus D. Keyes, Commanding. Staff—Lieut. Lawrence Kip, Adjutant of the battalion; Lieutenants Robert O. Tyler, D. R. Ransom, George F. Ihrie and James Howard.

MOUNTAIN HOWITZER BATTERY.

One section commanded by Lieutenant James L. White.

DRAGOONS.

Brevet-Major Wm. N. Grier; Lieutenants Henry B. Davidson, Wm. D. Pender and David Mc M. Gregg.

RIFLES.

Captains Fred. T. Dent and Charles S. Winder; Lieutenant H. B. Fleming.

Surgeon Randolph was also on the field. Captain E. O. C. Ord, and Lieutenant M. R. Morgan, were with the reserve. Captain J. A. Hardie, and Lieutenants H. B. Lyon, H. G. Gibson and G. F. B. Dandy, were with the companies left as guard to the camp.

The command was to be pushed forward immediately to Spokan River, in pursuit of the hostile tribes.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Fall of the Waters—Mining Prospects—The Immigration.

The accounts from Fraser River are very discouraging. The River had fallen some fifteen feet, but the result had disappointed even the least sanguine, as little or no gold is found a few feet below high-water mark. It is now supposed that the prospect will not improve with the water receding to a lower stage. To add to the disappointment, several of the river bars heretofore worked with great success, appear to be giving out, and the claimants are selling out for trifling sums.

The thousands recently drawn to the Pacific from the Atlantic States, in consequence of the Fraser excitement, have halted in California and scattered themselves over the State. So far as heard from they are doing well; for California never offered more flattering rewards for honest labor than to-day, although the time for making fortunes in a week has passed forever.

No valuable dry diggings in the upper Fraser River country are yet reported upon reliable authority, and as a consequence many of the speculative towns are rapidly declining.

The news has had a very depressing effect upon Victoria and the many "projected" great cities. Whatcom has incontinently "dried up," and most of the other places on the main-land have followed its example. Victoria, being the seat of the Hudson's Bay Company's Government, as well as that of the Colony of Vancouver, of course cannot entirely go down; but it has, of late, rapidly receded. In the meantime, we may say, that it apparently suffers more under the influence of a sudden panic than by any well-established evidence of the worthlessness of the Fraser River mines. The waters of the Fraser have at last fallen, and all those having claims are at work. From the best evidence at our command, we are led to believe that such are doing remarkably well. But those possessing claims are a very small portion of the miners. The greater number are without claims, and all the rich ground yet discovered being taken up, they have become disgusted, and are fast returning to California, roundly abusing the northern country and their ill-luck. The number of such have produced a panic at Victoria and the other places dependent upon the new mines.

Whether there are any extensive gold fields at the head of Fraser's or Thompson's River, is not yet settled. Sufficient time has not been allowed for "prospecting" in that distant and hardly accessible region. It will be a year before the gold-raising capacity of British Columbia is fully known. The bars in the bed of Fraser's River are being worked with good results. In some places, it is complained that the pay dirt does not hold out to any great depth—but this fact does not appear to be fully sustained by the proof at hand. In short, the condition of affairs in British Columbia may be summed up in a sentence: There are more miners there than can find diggings; the idle are returning disgusted, abusing the country; those busy are operating very quietly, keeping their own counsel, but are undoubtedly doing well; even if "dry diggings" be discovered, it will not be possible to do much upon them until next season; and, in the meantime, the people at Victoria may expect to see pretty "hard times." Probably more than half of the Californians in that region will return to our State during the next three months—some never to go back, and some determined to "try again" next season.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Treaty with France—The Whaling Fleet—Hawaiian Guano.

Our dates are to 16th September. The long-pending treaty between the Hawaiian Government and France has at length been approved and ratified by the former. The *Commercial Advertiser*, the American organ at Honolulu, says the treaty is universally condemned by the people, who consider it an injustice to the weaker party thereto. The main points yielded to France are that the French language is to be placed on a par with the English, the duty on French liquors to be reduced from $5 to $3 per gallon, French vessels in Hawaii to be placed on the same footing as Hawaiian, and the French Consul to exercise judicial functions belonging of right to the Hawaiian Courts. The enforcement of the treaty, it is estimated, will involve a loss of some $40,000 per annum of revenue to Hawaii.

Eighteen whaling ships had arrived at the islands since July 27, bringing an aggregate of 11,605 barrels of oil. The reports from the Arctic Whaling Fleet are extremely discouraging.

The ship *John Marshall* arrived at Honolulu from her second voyage to Jarvis Island, with 500 tons guano for the American Guano Company, of New-York. She reports everything going on favorably at the island. The clipper ship *White Swallow* was taking in the deposit, and would sail for New-York about the 25th of August, with a cargo of 1,200 tons. The Captain reports the moorings at the island perfectly secure at any and all times, and that the fertilizing deposits are loaded without the least difficulty, at a trifling cost. Two other vessels, each with 1,200 tons of the fertilizer, were already far on their way to New-York.

Geo. Wm. Miller, so long Her Britannic Consul at Honolulu, had departed for Valparaiso in a British man-of-war.

The whaler *America*, Capt. Bryant, reports that he was boarded by an officer from a Russian steamer, in Behring Straits, close in with the land. The Russians professed merely to be desirous of knowing the name of the whaler, and the amount of oil on board. Still this "visitation" by the officer of an armed ship didn't please the Yankee skipper. Another ship is reported to have been similarly visited.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

Wreck of an American Vessel—Complaints Against the American Consul at Tahiti.

The sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, Captain Sinclair, arrived at Tahiti on the 10th ult., having on board Capt. J. N. Knowles, late master of the ship *Wild Wave*, which left San Francisco on the 9th of February last for Valparaiso. She was lost on the island of Jeno, about 75 miles northwest of Pitcairn's, on the 5th of March, at 11½ o'clock A. M. The Captain was fortunate enough to land all his crew in safety, with the provisions of the ship, and $50,000 in gold, and, what is strange, but true, the crew were ignorant of the gold being landed.

The Captain, after remaining on the island for ten days, started in one of the boats for Pitcairn's Island, expecting to procure relief there, but found the island uninhabited, the colony having been removed to Norfolk Island.

At Pitcairn's the captain had the misfortune to lose his boat in the surf, consequently he, together with his mate, J. F. Bartlett, and two men who were with him, were compelled to cut down trees and build a boat, before they could leave the island. This could not have been done, but that the islanders left some tools behind them, as well as tar, oakum and sailcloth. When the boat was built they started for Tahiti, but in consequence of head wind, they made Noukaheva, one of the Marquesas group, at which place they fell in with the *Vandalia*, which carried them to the Society Islands.

The *Vandalia*, after obtaining wood and water, left for the purpose of saving the balance of the crew of the *Wild Wave*. The captain of the *Wave* departed on board of the French man-of-war *Eurydice* for San Francisco *via* Honolulu. The captain saved his gold, and has it with him.

Much complaint is made of Henry Owens, the United States Consul at Tahiti. He is charged with habitual drunkenness and official extortion. In connection with the wreck of the *Wild Wave*, we have the following statement:

"It appears that Captain Knowles went to Owens for the purpose of having the usual protest, in such cases, noted and extended. Whenever a ship is lost, a copy of the log-book, or a statement of the circumstances attending the loss, is made out and sworn to before the Consul, so that the insurance can be collected. Owens after receiving the log-book, retained it for six days, and although repeatedly asked for the papers, refused to give them up. Captain Knowles stated that he was going away on a vessel about to sail, but Owens said that he would keep him as long as he liked. Some words occurred—Capt. Knowles demanding his papers and Owens refusing to give them up—when Owens made out a warrant for his arrest, but the Governor would not allow it to be served. Subsequently Captain Knowles received his papers, for which he was asked the modest price of $190 75—whereas the legal price for such documents ought not to have exceeded $10."

JAPAN.

A New American Treaty.

Capt. Knell, of the brig *Gen. Knell*, arrived at San Francisco on the [illegible] ult. from Hakodadi, reports that an important treaty had been concluded between Mr. Harris, U. S. Consul at Jeddo, and the Japanese [illegible] of Jeddo, five days from the City [illegible] Kanagawa—Mr. Townsend [illegible] to proceed to America [illegible] of Capt. Tatnall and the Mississippi with the treaty, by the way of China. It is also stated that a Japanese prince, with a suit of thirteen attendants, was to depart immediately for Washington *via* California and Panama. The U. S. steamer *Mississippi* was at Hakodadi at last dates. The *Powhatan* was expected there soon from China.

NEW-GRANADA.

Dodges of Gen. Herran—Isthmus Politics—President Ospina on the Cass-Herran Convention.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1858.

We have dates from Bogota only up to Sept. 12. There is not a word of interest from that quarter, save that the Attorney-General has made an adverse plea to the last Court of Appeals against the claims of the Panama Railroad Company that their road was only finished this month, and that consequently their forty-nine years' charter only commences now, instead of in March, 1855, when it was first open to traffic and travel.

A transient Washington Correspondent of the Times appears to have been spreading himself in your number of Oct. 7. He says he *telegraphed* you that Gen. Herran had received important dispatches from Panama, to the effect that the elections had terminated peaceably throughout the State, and that no fears of a disturbance were apprehended—facts which you published in my letters (eight days) previously. He goes on to say:

"The dispatches to General Herran also state another gratifying fact, that Señor Jose M. Hurtado (the candidate of the *Conservadores* for the Governorship) is to remain in the discharge of his duties as Intendente and agent of the Federal Government in the State of Panama, a position of high trust and responsibility, and for which, I understand, he is eminently fitted. No gentleman in Panama, I learn, stands higher in the respect and confidence of both natives and foreigners.

"The Administration of Governor Obaldia, with the coöperation of Señor Hurtado, it is generally anticipated, will mark a new era in the intercourse and social relations between Americans and New-Granadians in Panama—an era of reciprocal good feeling, proper understanding and cordial cultivation of the common interests of both the people in that region. All this comes of the Federal Administration of President Ospina, whose enlarged views and liberal feelings towards foreign nations, and especially the United States, have entitled his Cabinet to the name of the "American Cabinet Ospina." We have proofs of this in the conduct of Ospina, touching the Cass-Herran Convention."

All this would be "important if true." But as this and other similar statements appear simultaneously in the influential New-York Press with the departure of Gen. Herran to Washington, on a mission to endeavor to throw dust into the eyes of Gen. Cass and the President just as they are making the first draft of the Presidential Message to Congress, it squints awfully to a collusion, to say the least of it, between Gen. Herran and your *irregular* correspondent.

When Mr. Hurtado was appointed to the National office of Intendente General of Panama, I wrote you that a worse selection, or a more unpopular one among all classes, except a few who feed upon the British Consulate, could not have been made. For, although Mr. Hurtado is a gentleman in his manners, he is an Englishman by birth, marriage and inclination. He looks upon an American with pretty much the eye of contempt that a first-class Fifth-Avenuedle may be supposed to look upon a denizen of the Bowery, or upon his wood-sawyer. There is about the same chance that the Administration will have the "coöperation of Señor Hurtado" as that Mr. Buchanan will have the coöperation of Gerrit Smith or Theodore Parker. Señor Hurtado was the opposing candidate for Governor of the State of Panama last month; and all the readers of the Times know that that canvass was conducted with such bitterness that this city was filled with armed men ostensibly to keep the peace, but really to overawe the friends of Mr. Obaldia, and that bloodshed was so certainly expected to follow the decision that many families fled to the country and islands, and foreigners placed their property under the immediate protection of the Courts. If the Hurtado party had the numerical force and courage to do it, Señor Obaldia and the whole "American party" would be expelled at the point of the bayonet and exiled to Carthagena in the same way that they expelled and exiled two members of the Legislature, who were friends of foreigners, two years ago.

Personally, Mr. Hurtado is an estimable gentleman, but as to his unfitness for the office he occupies, no better proof is needed than his action in the case of Mr. Martin, with which the Times is familiar. Some four months since, Mr. Martin, an American citizen, had his launch seized and sold by the authorities of Taboga, an island in this bay, because he refused to pay them $40 for sea-sand which he had taken from the beach for ballast. Mr. M. laid his case before Mr. Corwin, United States Consul, who claimed the restoration of the property from the proper officer, the Intendente-General. The Intendente, Señor Hurtado, acknowledged at once that the authorities and Judge who confiscated the property, had been guilty of robbery, as the sand was national property, if it could be considered property at all, and ordered them to restore the launch to the owner. To this, and a reiterated order, the Judge gave not the least attention. Mr. Corwin still continuing to urge the matter, (and the commander of the United States ship-of-war, under whose guns the outrage was committed, having declined to act,) the Intendente thought that to use physical means to enforce his mandates would result unfortunately to his prospects of being declared Governor, and so advised Mr. Martin to carry his case into the Criminal Court, the Judge of which was the very man who had despoiled him of his launch, and who had now gone on a pearl-shell expedition in her!

That President Ospina preferred Señor Hurtado to Señor Obaldia for Governor of Panama, is evidenced by the fact that all the jails at Carthagena, at the intercession of the Hurtado party, were emptied of their convicts to come to Panama, to assist Mr. H. in the occupation of the Gubernatorial chair. So "all this" *does not* "come of the Federal Administration of President Ospina." Besides, it is well known here that the Intendency, which was ostensibly established here by the New-Granadian Congress for the better protection of foreign interests, was only intended as a blind to enable General Herran to get better terms when he was in the act of making his convention with General Cass. And as proof of this, it is only necessary to bring forward the fact that the Congress of New-Granada, *after the convention had been made*, peremptorily refused the appropriation for the salary attached to the office.

That President Ospina would be willing to accord justice to the American Government and American citizens for the massacre at Panama, I have constantly assured you. But he has not the power. The Congress of New-Granada is opposed to it, and will continue to oppose any fair settlement of this and the other questions at issue, until the Cabinet and Congress of the United States evidence their intention to use other arguments than paper ones, in case justice is not meted out. All the begging and coaxing of President Ospina and the smooth talk of General Herran amount to nothing. Everything has got to be forced out of them. They will laugh in the faces of General Cass and President Buchanan, if they fail to use the Senate of the United States to insist upon every line, letter and comma of the original draft of the Cass-Herran Convention.

Speaking of Mr. Martin's case, I may mention that immediately on the rejection of Señor Hurtado as Governor, the Attorney-General of the State voluntarily took up his case, and has officially given it as his opinion that a great outrage has been committed against him by the rascally authorities under the old *régime*. He urges the Supreme Court to cause Mr. Martin's property to be restored to him and to enforce the payment from the Treasury of all the damages and losses he has suffered. So, for the sake of a paltry $40, the authorities will have to fork out something like $2,000. If Gen. Cass is disposed to believe Gen. Herran's story that the Government appointed an *Intendente* at Panama for the better security of American interests, all he need to do is to read the voluminous correspondence of the U. S. Consul at Panama with that officer, now on file in the State Department at Washington, in regard to the outrage perpetrated on Mr. Martin.

Capt. Allan McLane, agent here of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, left on the *Sonora* on the 16th inst. for Acapulco, thence to Tehuantepec, on the *Oregon*, to open the part of the new route between Ventosa and Acapulco. Mr. McLane will make a thorough survey and examination of the roadsteads of Ventosa and Salina Cruz, as well as of the land and river route. His report will be conclusive and reliable as to the feasibility of embarking and debarking passengers and freight in ports specified; as, if the Tehuantepec route is to be a success, the quicker his company become satisfied of the fact the better.

Hon. Philo White, late United States Minister Resident to Ecuador, goes home on this steamer, as does also Mr. Game, who has long and honorably occupied the Consulate at Guayaquil.

Some seven or eight deaths have taken place in town, at the Company's Islands in the bay, and on board the United States frigate *Savannah*, from a severe type of the bilious fever, which has given rise to the report that the yellow fever exists among us. The two who died in town, were passengers from St. Thomas, and if they did die of yellow fever, they brought it with them. Two or three of the remaining [illegible] on board the *Savannah*. Although [illegible] sometimes [illegible] who were brought on shore with it in every instance.

An English Missionary, who calls his name Crowe, arrived here on the *Columbus* on her last trip from Salvador, having been expelled from that Republic at the intercession of the priesthood. He goes to the United States and Great Britain in search of sympathy. He takes with him, as a specimen of his converts, a short, dumpy, coarse-haired Indian wife.

Orders went to Callao a month since for the United States flag-ship *Merrimack* and the sloop-of-war *Decatur* to go to Realejo, Nicaragua. The *Merrimack* had left for the Sandwich Islands, but the *Decatur* was to leave immediately for Realejo, perhaps touching in here. The *Merrimack* can scarcely be at Realejo before December, but it is not probable she will be needed there, if at all, until Congress takes some action in regard to the tantrums of President Martinez. Half a dozen United States ships-of-war have been loafing about the ports of Nicaragua the past four months, for what reason it would be hard to guess, as President Buchanan is proverbially indisposed to take any responsibility on his shoulders, and our Naval Commanders in general are very fond of red tape and the circumlocution office.

Your Washington correspondent "S.," who has been Mormonizing at Salt Lake the past season with the army, rather unexpectedly made his appearance at Panama last evening from on board the *Golden Gate*. He looks well after his Rocky Mountain and Fraser River experience.

The Hon. Delazon Smith, United States Senator, and Mr. Grover, Member Congress elect from the proposed State of Oregon, arrived here at the same time, *en route* for Washington; but Mr. Smith is too ill, in consequence of protracted sea sickness, to proceed. He waits here, accordingly, for the next steamer, two weeks from now. Mr. Grover also remains to keep him company.

F. W. R.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Crops and Contracts in Costa Rica—The Proposed Confederation—Intelligence from Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Oct. 18, 1858.

The Panama Railroad Company's U. S. Mail steamship *Columbus*, Captain J. M. Dow, arrived at this port on the evening of the 6th inst. She brings dates from Guatemala to Sept. 27, from Salvador to the 29th, from Realejo, Nicaragua, to Oct. 1, and from Costa Rica to the 3d. I am, as usual, indebted to Captain Dow for matters of interest that cannot be found in the newspapers of the different States.

COSTA RICA.

The coming crop of Coffee, it is said, will amount to 100,000 quintals. There is more complaint of the drouth in the interior of this State than elsewhere along the coast. The result is that the coffee has ripened before its time, and cultivators have been compelled to commence thus early their harvesting.

Congress had passed a law approving the contracts made with Canty & Son, for navigating by steam the Serapiqui and the San Carlos, and for the construction of a road between San José and the Serapiqui River, but without any exclusive privilege or subvention on the part of the Government for the service of transporting the mails. Congress had authorized the Executive to regulate a uniform currency for the several States, and to determine the respective values of foreign coins; to harmonize the duties on foreign commerce; to establish unity in the representation of Central America in respect to foreign countries; to seek the means of establishing on the Pacific coast a fortnightly communication by steam; to regulate the postal communication; to seek to abolish reciprocally in all Central America the tax assessed upon their productions and arts; to fix upon the contingent of troops which each Republic shall furnish in case of foreign invasion, or the equivalent in cash in case they cannot contribute men; to determine the person who shall have the chief command of the army, and his substitute. Besides these, Congress has authorized the President to procure the establishment of a Diet, or Central Political Body, in which shall be represented all the Republics of Central America in their affairs.

The report of Gen. Cañas, who occupies the posts of Minister of War and Secretary of the Treasury, enters very largely into the situation and prospects of not only Costa Rica, but of the whole of Central America. He reviews the fillibuster war, and recounts the great sacrifice made by Costa Rica to drive out the buccaneers—pays a well-deserved compliment to Com. Paulding: "This chief, worthy of the times of Washington, has added to the lustre of the star of the New World, whose ardent rays illumine all the nations of Columbus." He alludes to the treaty of union made on the 17th of April last at Rivas, between Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Salvador as a very beneficial one for Central American interests, and asks its approval.

In regard to the proposed meeting of the five Central American Chiefs, in order to form their States into a Confederation, he proposes that it shall be held as soon as practicable in the capital of Guatemala. He says, "It is to be desired that the combined labors and patriotic efforts will produce an unity of political action, an identity of opinions among the divers prominent sections, and to bind together more strongly the moral and material interests of Central America; from these will ensure the positive and permanent union of the States. To seek to reach these objects through the medium of projects more or less brilliant, is to spend time uselessly, and to render abortive the efforts which may be employed to obtain this desired union."

The Secretary then reviews the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and concludes his remarks on that subject as follows: "In view of the origin of the questions which have arisen between the United States and Great Britain, it seems strange that, without the concurrence and deliberation of the Ministers of Central America, two great nations should enter into treaties that can have no binding force without our consent; for, in accordance with principles followed and admitted by all enlightened nations, questions in the interest of divers powers cannot be treated upon and resolved without the concurrence of their several representatives. Thus, the Clayton-Bulwer and Dallas-Clarendon treaties, in conformity with these principles, should have been celebrated with the concurrence of the representatives of Central America, in order to their validity." He protests against the anomaly of a free city like Greytown; thinks it will always, in its present situation, be exposed to renewed attacks of men like Kinney, and that the United States and Great Britain will often have to send vessels of war there to protect their commerce from depredations, until it is admitted as an appanage of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

The Secretary says the Government of Costa Rica interested itself with Nicaragua to induce that State to ratify the Cass-Yrisarri treaty, "with such necessary emendations as should prudently shun the unfortunate consequences that might arise from the shock of interests between the natives of the country and transient foreigners, so that in no case could the public liberties and the integrity of the territory of Central America be exposed to danger."

"Some reclamations," he says, "have been made upon Costa Rica by the United States, in favor of persons who ask reparation for losses which they pretend to have sustained in the war; *upon which the proper Department has given, and will continue to present, conclusive proofs which shall destroy the base of such reclamations.*"

The treasury of the Republic, in the year 1857, received $615,923, which is about equivalent to the real receipt of 1856. The income would be equal to the expenditure, were it not that the country has run up a debt of $350,000, principally accruing from the fillibuster war, upon which it has to pay a large interest. But the number of the employés of the Government is to be lessened, in order to meet this deficiency.

General Lamar was officially received at San José, Sept. 13.

On the whole, Costa Rica, under its intelligent and patriotic heads, President Mora and General Cañas, appears to be in a very prosperous position; and, as far as the industry and morality of its people are concerned, a model which the other Central American States would do well to imitate.

NICARAGUA.

There is nothing of importance from this State. The people were celebrating, with much enthusiasm, the promulgation of the new Constitution. It is said to be a pattern of that of 1838, with two very important amendments. One is, that "any private domicil can be entered and searched for suspected persons;" the other, that "All private correspondence can be opened, at the will of the Government." But as "Government" has always done this, under any and every constitution, the practical effect is not much altered. If the new issue gets beyond its babyhood, it will have better fortune than any of its predecessors.

The rebuilding of Granada is proceeding with spirit. Ladies of the most elevated class and tender training do not disdain to labor upon the temples.

Don Pedro Zeledon has been named Secretary of State.

The *Columbus* does not touch at San Juan del Sur [illegible]

SALVADOR.

President Santin had resumed the duties of his office [illegible] Balsamo.

The crops are in a flourishing condition, notwithstanding [illegible] everywhere [illegible] The cotton estates along the coast have proved failures, and on one, to [illegible] of the plantations nearly all have died. This result was anticipated by all who were not interested in the [illegible] of capital invested. They were situated about 20 miles from the sea, and on a rolling country whose greatest height above the sea level was not more than 200 feet. On the other hand, the estates situated on the high lands are progressing finely, and from one alone there has been promised for export 200 quintals. On the estates of Sonsonate the proprietors are trying the experiment of growing cotton from seed, and with great hopes of success. The sugar crop promises large.

The quantity of indigo for exportation the approaching season, it is said, will be greater by 2,000 ceroons than last year, which was estimated at 16,000 ceroons, (19,000 quintals.) Of the fleet of vessels on the way from Europe with goods for the Fair of San Miguel in November, two have arrived, the *Odin* and the *Skimmer of the Seas*. It is expected that the price of indigo will reach high figures, owing to the great quantity of goods with which the market will be stocked. A very stringent law has been passed in this State against the manufacturers who may be discovered to have adulterated their indigo with any foreign substance, which some appear to have been in the habit of doing. Any person who shall be guilty of this practice forfeits his stock, the informer to have one half. The merchant who buys the article, knowing it to be adulterated, forfeits the whole of his purchase.

The 15th of September in Salvador, the anniversary of Colonial Independence, was celebrated with great rejoicings in Salvador, Guatemala, and Costa Rica.

The Rev. F. Crowe, Missionary for the American Bible Union to Central America, has recently been expelled by the Government from the State. In July last Mr. Crowe opened a school in San Miguel, but through the interference of the priests an attempt was made to drive him away, and he was ordered up to the Capital. When there he was recommended to go to Sonsonate by the President, but whilst on his way thither he was seized by an armed force, taken down to Acajutla, and placed on board the *Columbus*, bound to Panama. Mr. C. complains that he had committed no offence, and broken no law, nor was he allowed a trial or any hearing by the authorities. Although claiming to be a British subject, the *Chargé d'Affaires* and Consul refused to take up his case, on the grounds that he had no right to protection, being born in Belgium, so that he was unable to make any defence whatever. In 1846 Mr. Crowe was driven out of Guatemala in a similar way, and he is now on his way home, with the view of representing his sufferings to his Government, when the matter will doubtless be fully inquired into.

GUATEMALA AND HONDURAS.

The newspapers give an account of the reception of Beverly L. Clarke, United States Minister Resident to Guatemala and Honduras, the facts of which I stated four weeks since. They represent that Mr. Clarke has produced a favorable impression in both States. I am glad of it, for our Ministers of late have not been liable to this encomium.

The meeting of the Presidents of the five Central American States, it is said, will take place in a town in Guatemala, called Jutiapa, in December or January. The object is not very clearly stated, either in the papers or in the report of General Cañas, whom I have quoted under the Costa Rican head. But some mutual arrangement will undoubtedly be made to protect themselves against fillibusters. I doubt much if the heads of the several Republics are ready to adopt the late recommendation of President Martinez, to place the five States under a single head.

The contract with the Panama Railroad Company, giving their monthly steamer on the coast $8,000 a year for carrying the mails, and allowing 10 per cent. deduction from the gross amount of duties on goods imported by the Company by steam, has been approved of by Congress. You will recollect that the Company had already obtained the same advantages from Costa Rica and Salvador. The *Gaceta Oficial* of Guatemala says: "The Company's steamer *Columbus* brought this voyage 2,800 cases of merchandise, the principal part destined for Salvador. The deduction of 10 per cent. of the duties conceded by the Governments of Central America is, Mr. Nelson, the Commercial Agent at Panama, writes, the cause of this augmentation; for, on this account, the goods cost less delivered here across the Isthmus of Panama than around Cape Horn."

Of the last crop of cochineal in Guatemala, 3,000 to 4,000 ceroons have been shipped from the port of San José for Europe, at the rate of ten shillings, English, freight, per ceroon. It is said that fewer engagements are being made for charters the coming year. Shipowners are becoming discouraged at the prospect of again obtaining remunerative homeward freight from the Central American coast. The yield of coffee for export the present season will only be about 1,500 quintals. But it is said the evidences now are that in the course of a very few years Guatemala will equal Costa Rica in this respect.

The Indians in the mountains are still in revolt, and several sanguinary encounters had taken place between small parties of troops and these guerrillas.

F. W. R.

Naval and Marine Intelligence from the Isthmus.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Monday, Oct. 18, 1858.

In my last I mentioned the arrival of the *Cass-Yrissari*. She remained here four or five days making necessary repairs, and for the facilities afforded, her officers express themselves under many obligations to Flag-officer McIntosh, who gave directions to the Captain of the Flag-ship *Roanoke* to render every facility in his power. The *Cass-Yrissari* is now at the "Machuca Rapids," awaiting a stage of water to take her over. She will probably be detained but a few days by the low water.

The *Catherine Maria* arrived here on the morning of the 13th inst. in good condition. The *Liberty* is still due, and hourly expected, though she left Key West about twenty hours previous to the *C. M.* [She arrived out on the 16th.—Ed. Times.]

Colonel Childs arrived here on the 11th inst., in the English mail steamer, from Aspinwall, and is much occupied in selecting a site for the location of the Company's Depot. It is thought he will select the right-hand shore going into the harbor—on what is claimed to be the "Mosquito Territory."

Her British Majesty's steam-frigate *Leopard* arrived here on the 12th inst., direct from Jamaica, and expected to find Sir William Gore Ouseley. That functionary will, it is said, bring with him "instructions" to settle the many complicated points in this diplomatic struggle.

Notwithstanding the existence of the "Clayton-Bulwer Treaty," the English have persevered in their designs, and still give a *Protectorate* over that portion of the coast called "Mosquito," which Nicaragua so long held, and still claims, but which was wrested from her by the interference of English officials and the power of the English Government. The English Consul, at this point, Dr. Green, hoists the "Mosquito Flag" upon the public flag-staff, is the agent of the "Mosquito King," and generally superintends the affairs of His Mosquitian Majesty! Thus, Nicaragua has no harbor on the Atlantic side.

General Lamar, our Minister, was at San José on the 10th, but I do not hear of his having accomplished one object of his mission, so far, in Nicaragua or Costa Rica.

The United States flag-ship *Roanoke* left here on the morning of the 16th for Aspinwall for her mails, and will, I learn, shortly return. The frigate *Savannah* remains in the river.

Lieutenant Lamar, First Lieutenant and Executive officer of the flag-ship *Roanoke*, and Second Assistant Gates, of the same ship, go to the United States in the *St. Louis*, from Aspinwall, on sick ticket.

United States store-ship *Relief*, Lieutenant Commandant Strong, arrived at Aspinwall. Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Devastation*, Commodore Kennedy, also there.

It would be well to advise persons going to California, not at present to go by way of San Juan del Norte, as the steamers are not yet prepared, and will not be, perhaps, for a couple of months, to take them up the river and across the lake. Much suffering and trouble will be spared by giving them a kind and friendly warning, and hundreds of lives saved by such a timely notice.

Yours, truly.

ASPINWALL, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1858.

English Mail steamer *Medway* arrived this morning, and reports *going into* San Juan del Norte, as she came out, the third steamer for the transit route.

Yours, truly.

Later From Costa Rica.

Col. Canty, who goes to New-York by the *St. Louis* to-day, brings dates from San José, Costa Rica, to the 10th October. Congress was still in session, but would adjourn about the 15th. President Mora had proposed to Congress to abolish the tobacco and some other special taxes, and to impose a general land or cattle tax in lieu of it. Some excitement had been caused in and out of Congress by the exile of two or three obnoxious persons by the authorities. The allowance of $150 per month in Col. Canty's Serapiqui mail charter, had been restored, as it stood originally. Gen. Lamar was at the capital in the enjoyment of good health.

F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

General Outline of Intelligence—Chili, Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1858.

The British Mail steamer [illegible] arrived in this port on the 7th inst. She brought [illegible]

[illegible]

CHILI.

Congress, which [illegible] been prolonged [illegible] The [illegible] to buy the private shares in the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad, had finally become a law. [illegible] had sanctioned a project, presented by the [illegible] altering the alloy of [illegible] its true value, and preventing [illegible] now happens, in preference to any other [illegible] silver coin, instead of an alloy of [illegible] only have [illegible] an alteration of [illegible] Government had appointed a Commission to preside over the National Exhibition this year, and approved the law [illegible] civil officers. [illegible] at Valparaiso [illegible] Everybody was preparing for the celebration of the national anniversary, to take place on the [illegible] September. [illegible] [illegible] to Sept. 1, 1858, [illegible] exported [illegible] [illegible] August four American vessels sailed [illegible] for the United States with copper [illegible] and one American vessel will sail [illegible] The *Alabama*, *Progress*, [illegible] *Hellespont*.

BOLIVIA.

In a previous letter I gave you the details of the attempt to assassinate President Linares [illegible] All the assassins were taken, and on the [illegible] of September the Rev. Father [illegible] Lieutenant, and four sergeants were shot, for their part in the affair. The country was in a very disturbed state, attempts at revolution taking place in various parts of the country [illegible] could not go into the streets without [illegible] Ex-President of Peru, is [illegible] country, stirring up rebellion, which he hopes will increase his chances of overthrowing [illegible] successor, General Castilla.

PERU.

The people of Lima and Callao continue to discuss the chances of a war with Ecuador. [illegible] the *Loa* and *Tumbes*, had sailed from Callao for Tumbes, near the mouth of the Guayaquil River. It was supposed with a view of making hostile demonstrations on Guayaquil in case the difficulties between the two countries were not amicably settled. They were in the river near Guayaquil on the [illegible] of September, when the British steamer passed. [illegible] received the following short note from a well-informed (official) source at Lima.

LIMA, Monday, Sept. [illegible]

The Government is talking of war with Ecuador, though it is thought it will all end in smoke. They have sent troops to the north, and it is believed the object is to occupy, militarily, the line of Tumbes, in order to have a force nearer hand in case trouble should grow out of the present [illegible]

Gen. [illegible] is now in Bolivia, preparing an expedition against Peru. There have been one or two slight attempts at revolution in Lima last month, but they amounted to nothing. Some arrests have been made, and that is all. Gen. [illegible] will recollect drove out the Deputies in Lima [illegible] in November last, is among those arrested and confined in the fortress.

ECUADOR.

In this Republic, the leading topic of interest is the relations with its neighbor on the south. The proximate cause of the difficulties between Peru and Ecuador, was the buccaneering expedition of Ex-President Flores with his California fillibusters, against Guayaquil, in 1852,—in which it was charged that the Government of Peru, under the Presidency of Echenique sympathized with, and even connived at, by affording shelter and aid to the vessels of the expedition in her ports. That piratical foray of Gen. Flores against his own country eventuated in an ignominious failure, but of course left much bad blood in Ecuador against Peru. Diplomatic relations between them, however, were soon restored, and Señor Sanez was sent as Peruvian Minister to Quito. [illegible] and after him, Dr. Francisco Aguirre, were sent as Ecuadorian representatives to Lima. This apparently amicable state of their relations continued until Gen. Castilla, through the agency of a successful revolution, came into power in Peru in 1855. Soon after Gen. Flores, the inveterate enemy of the present "dynastic" party in Ecuador, who still had an asylum in Peru by President Castilla, and a pension was awarded to him, ostensibly for his services in the war of independence.

This act of Castilla's was viewed by Ecuador as unneighborly and even hostile against her, by it brought her most dreaded enemy to [illegible] with her frontiers, where dangerous facilities would be afforded him for fomenting new expeditions against the country and the constitutional order of things. The Ecuadorian Chargé at Lima protested against these acts of Peru; but receiving no satisfactory explanation, he demanded his passports and went home, and Señor Sanez was recalled from Quito in the early part of 1856.

This rupture of diplomatic relations continued until 1857, when Señor Juan Celestino Cavero arrived in Quito as Minister Resident of Peru. He made his diplomatic *début* by sending a dispatch to the Ecuadorian Government, couched in a rather imperative tone, on the subject of the territorial limits of the two Republics, accompanying this first communication with a bellicose protest against the [illegible] of territory within a district of country comprising nearly the entirety of Ecuador, and extending northward and westward to Papallacta, almost in sight of the city of Quito—all which does no dishonor to its dispute between the two countries, and ought not to be [illegible] by either until their respective claims are ascertained.

By way of elucidation, it may here be remarked, that the holders of a certain class of old Colombian bonds, for which Ecuador became responsible, [illegible] agreed to receive wild lands in part liquidation of their claims; and it was against the allotment of lands, under this arrangement, that Señor Cavero protested. In further explanation of the present imbroglio, it is proper to state that soon after the appearance of Señor Cavero in Quito, Colonel Antonio Maria Alvarez, a native of Venezuela, but who married in Lima, where he has been a resident for more than thirty years, came [illegible] to Quito with a commission as *Chargé d'Affaires* from the then Government of Caracas. The sole object of Alvarez's mission, it appeared in the sequel, was to advance certain pecuniary claims which Ex-President Flores, who is a native of Venezuela, [illegible] against Ecuador, he having colonized [illegible] political persecution in the [illegible] country; and although the alleged purpose of Señor Alvarez's mission was the adjustment of the boundary question, it was believed and publicly proclaimed by the well-informed persons at the capital, that his main business was to back Colonel Alvarez in his efforts to lay Ecuador under a contribution of not less than $[illegible], as indemnity to Flores for alleged losses of property, &c., &c., and the earnestness and zeal with which Señor Cavero obtruded himself and the business pertaining to Colonel Alvarez's mission, strengthened that belief in his ulterior designs.

Much asperity of language was indulged in by both Colonel Alvarez and the Cabinet at Quito in the discussion respecting Flores' claims. Indeed, such language was used by the latter side which might very readily be construed as insulting to the Peruvian nation; and after Colonel Alvarez's mission had been cut short, and he had left the country under "protest," Señor Cavero took up the cudgels in an angry and embittered correspondence with the Ecuadorian Government, by way of resenting the alleged outrages in language addressed in dispatches to Colonel Alvarez, the "representative of Flores," as he was commonly called. Señor Cavero became so incensed [illegible] in this new and [illegible] far as his communication [illegible] was concerned [illegible] that it was [illegible] unwarrantable [illegible] [illegible] in this last correspondence which led to a suspension of diplomatic intercourse with him, until [illegible] in the occurrence of which, he retired to Guayaquil, where he was directed by his Government to await further instructions.

Recurring to his boundary discussion, it appears he wrote a confidential letter to Señor Herran [?], the New-Granadian Consul in Quito, in which he indulged in most extraordinary declarations and assumptions, alleging collusive acts and sinister designs on the part of the diplomatic agents, as well as the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, against the rights and sovereignty of Peru in the region of the Amazon River, &c., &c.; and that he had concluded with an unequivocal intimation that as soon as Gen. Castilla should succeed in putting down the Vivanco revolution at Arequipa, Peru would make war on Ecuador, and that the quarrel would take possession of the city of Guayaquil as an indemnity [illegible] favor of the claims of Peru in the [illegible]

[illegible] to the Peruvian [illegible] Quito, and the answer was awaited with [illegible] [illegible] but has not reached there [illegible]

[illegible] CASTILLA [illegible] intercourse [illegible] Plenipotentiary [illegible] to proceed to Peru for an adjustment [illegible] And the [illegible]

[illegible] Ecuador, but [illegible] turned his head a little, so that he is prepared to [illegible] which his enemies [illegible]

[illegible] soldiers [illegible] in Ecuador. A South American soldier fights well enough when [illegible] For their patriotism is [illegible] the test of gunpowder [illegible] but possibly Bolivia and Chili, [illegible] I think the weight is altogether on the side [illegible]

In the meantime Ecuador is arming to the extent of her ability. It is said she already has 10,000 men prepared for the fight. Of course, in this state of things, business throughout the little Republic is completely paralyzed, and agricultural and industrial pursuits are greatly neglected, thus adding greatly to the poverty of a people who at best have no surplus of the world's goods. F.W.R.

College Disturbances—Affairs at Yale.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe, in your paper of Tuesday, an account from a correspondent at New-Haven, of an "Uproar at Yale," with a threat of certain other proceedings, which are to be "soon forthcoming." Every graduate of our American Colleges knows that many customs have existed in them from time immemorial, assuming the form of "practical jokes." Vivacity and playfulness will be objected to by none; but it has occurred to many of us who have been looking at the Colleges from our "loop-holes of retreat," that what are known as practical jokes—miserable things at the [illegible] indignities, which are [illegible] scholars and gentlemen. We are mistaken if the publication of *Tom Brown's School-Days* [illegible] has not contributed something to this result, by making us familiar with the English system of *fagging*, and kindred customs. It is time that this mischief should be suppressed. Mock "burials" of anything are, to say the least, bordering on irreverence. College Faculties will not, of course, visit with extreme censure those old customs which, tolerated so long, have insensibly grown from bad to worse, without due notice. But let them announce, at the entrance of every new class, a full and explicit intention to abate all personal indignities practiced by one class upon another, however traditionary may have been the custom, and I am confident not only that every young gentleman will cheerfully conform to the new *regime*, but that a hundred generous tongues will rally to the support of the Faculty, if administering discipline upon such offenders, after public warning. ALUMNUS.

American Interests in Russia—Letter from Hon. F. W. Pickens.

From the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Sept., 1858.

The interests of the two Governments—the Russian and American—are becoming daily more intimate. Our increasing settlements and trade in California and on the Pacific are bringing us into intercourse with Russian possessions on the Amoor River and the Asiatic coast, as well as with their possessions in America. The trade of the Amoor River is immense—something like $30,000,000 a year—and growing very rapidly.

I have Consuls under my jurisdiction through Asia, as well as Europe, and their reports and accounts to me bring me into official communication with a large portion of the globe. I had no idea that the actual business of this office was as extensive and important as it is. We have large American merchant houses in this city, and American ships at Cronstadt are more numerous than those of any other nation, except Great Britain. Thirteen ships arrived at this season direct from Charleston and New-Orleans loaded with cotton, without having touched at Liverpool [illegible] The direct [illegible] Manufactures in cotton are increasing immensely about Moscow, and one may see loads of cotton here every day in the streets [illegible] railroad for that point.

Carden Again in Trouble.

Mr. JOHN CARDEN, of Barnane, is again in trouble. At Kingstown Police-office this day a young and respectably-dressed woman, named MARIA DOUGLAS, otherwise KEARNS, was placed in dock to answer an offence set forth in the following terms in the charge sheet:

"MARIA DOUGLAS, for conspiring with JOHN CARDEN and others, and endeavoring to accomplish the abduction of a lady at present residing at Lord Gower's place, St. Helen's, she having called at the gate lodge and made particular inquiry relating to the lady in question, and then and there tendered a bribe to Lord Gower's gatekeeper, should she give assistance in accomplishing the object sought."

The lady in question is Miss ELEANOR ARBUTHNOT, whose attempted abduction by Mr. JOHN CARDEN six years ago must be still in the recollection of the public. Mr. [illegible] WALSH, Q. C., appeared for the prosecution; Mr. [illegible], Q. C., for Mr. CARDEN; and Mr. CURRAN for the prisoner. Mr. WALSH called upon the magistrate to take recognizances both from the woman and Mr. CARDEN to keep the peace towards Miss ARBUTHNOT. After a lengthened discussion between counsel, the magistrate read the information of Miss ARBUTHNOT, in which, after referring to the course of her previous persecution by Mr. CARDEN in 1854, and his subsequent conviction and imprisonment, she deposed as follows:

After the expiration of this imprisonment, the same John Carden recommenced the same system of annoyance towards me incessantly, following my movements wherever I went, insomuch that I could not visit even the private residences of my friends without his locating himself immediately in the neighborhood, and intruding himself on me when walking or riding. He did not, however, on these occasions, attempt to address me, or write to me or my friends, except once when I was on a visit at Elderslay, in the county of [illegible], but while I was there, as I was riding out one day in company with my brother, WILLIAM [illegible], Mr. CARDEN suddenly rode up from behind [illegible] addressing me in an excited [illegible] by name. My brother thereupon interfered, and compelled Mr. CARDEN to retire. On the same evening Mr. CARDEN wrote a most insulting letter on the subject of this meeting to my brother. Just at the same time Mr. CARDEN addressed a letter to Mr. ARBUTHNOT, my sister-in-law, residing at Cowarth, near [illegible], with the object of procuring an interview to [illegible] The letter was, however, returned to Mr. CARDEN, who, however, forwarded it again, with an additional one to which I also refer, marked with the letter C. I further say that it was my intention to reside shortly with my brother-in-law, the [illegible] at Loughcooter, in the County of Galway, which is in a lonely and retired part of the country; and I have been recently informed that the said JOHN CARDEN within a short time said that I was returning to the neighborhood of Clonmel, where I should be surrounded by friends, and he had no chance, but that when I should be at Loughcooter he would have good opportunities of carrying out his views. I have recently been informed a woman employed by him has been arrested, and, from his previous conduct towards me, and his objects with regard to me, after the one well known notwithstanding his promises to the contrary, that I will never consent to see or have any intercourse whatever with him, I swear that I am apprehensive that he will, should occasion offer, again commit serious violence to me, and that I am in danger from him, and that I positively swear that I entertain the greatest aversion to the said JOHN CARDEN, and I have never given any encouragement to justify his addresses to me, either directly or indirectly."

After a lengthened argument, Mr. PORTER, the magistrate, said there could be no question, with regard to the merits of the case, but he wished to take time to consider the question as to the extent of his jurisdiction. He proposed, therefore, to postpone the further hearing of the case until Wednesday. Mr. CARDEN [illegible] should be adjourned until Monday [illegible] that a brother of Miss ARBUTHNOT [illegible] now staying at Barnane [illegible] on his behalf, and they could [illegible] Mr. WALSH said that the [illegible] his family, and a [illegible] The case was then adjourned [illegible] upon entering into [illegible] own recognizance to appear when called on, MARIA KEARNS was discharged from custody.

[illegible] stereoscope, has just been communicated to the French Academy of Sciences by M. D'ALMEIDA. With the common instrument only one observer at a time can view the relief; M. D'ALMEIDA renders it visible to several at a time, and at a distance of several metres. For this purpose he causes two stereoscopic images to be reflected simultaneously on a screen; as they are not identical, but only similar, the outlines of the one will intersect those of the other, and generate a confusion which can only be obviated by making each eye see only one of the images. For this purpose the inventor causes the luminous rays from each image to pass through a glass of a different color, one red and the other green, whereby one of the images will be reflected on the screen in red, the other in green. Now if the observer's eyes be provided with glasses of the above-mentioned colors, the eye covered with a green glass will only see a green image, while the other will only be visible to the eye protected by a red glass. The moment this is effected the relief appears, and if the observer shift his position laterally, the figure will appear to move in a contrary direction, which adds to the illusion. M. D'ALMEIDA proposes another plan in which both images are uncolored, and each eye is made to perceive one image only by rapidly intercepting the other from view by means of a revolving piece of pasteboard, cut so as only to cover one of the images at a time at each half revolution. As soon as the rotatory motion acquires sufficient rapidity, the figures appear in relief.

It is well known that photographs on paper are, after a certain time, dimmed by a kind of colored film, which is sometimes formed on the surface, and sometimes in the texture of the paper itself. M. GAUMONT, in a paper presented to the Academy of Sciences, obviates this inconvenience by rendering the paper waterproof before exposing it to the action of the sun. His process is as follows: Having dissolved a certain quantity of gutta percha in benzine, the solution is decanted after a few days' rest, to obtain it quite clear. Sheets of paper are then dipped into it, one by one, and immediately taken out again, and hung by one of their corners to dry. The sheets are afterwards found to be covered with a kind of what may be termed powder of gutta percha, there not being sufficient adhesion to give it the quality of a varnish. To obtain this the sheets are exposed to the action of a good fire, which makes the particles of gutta percha glue together, covering all the fibres of the paper, which thus becomes waterproof without losing its transparency. The paper then receives a solution of albumen, (albumen, 100 parts, water, 25, chloride of sodium, 5,) which is allowed to dry, and then rendered sensible to light by a solution of crystallized nitrate of silver, of the strength of 15 per cent. The rest of the operation is quite the same as usual, only shorter, the photograph being fixed in the course of a few minutes; the washing, which generally lasts from twelve to twenty-four hours, is reduced to a quarter of an hour. The photograph obtained is transparent, and the paper retains its former whiteness.

The labors of Mr. CHARLES BABBAGE, in the contrivance of a calculating engine, are well known. We have now, says *Galignani*, to mention a new invention of this kind, due to the genius of Messrs. GEORGE and EDWARD SCHEUTZ, natives of Sweden, who, after many years of toil, have succeeded in producing a machine which will not only effect calculations, but at the same time produce stereotyped plates from which these calculations may be printed without the slightest possibility of error. Certain beginnings of calculations being introduced into the apparatus, an immense number of results are obtained by merely setting and keeping it in motion. We cannot, of course, enter into the description of so complicated a machine, which could not be understood without mathematical explanations and a series of detailed diagrams; but we may state that a Committee of the Academy of Sciences of Stockholm reported favorably on it in 1850, in consequence of which the inventors obtained a national recompense; that M. BABBAGE has read a favorable report to the Academy of Sciences here on the same subject, and that their machine has been bought by Mr. J. RATHBONE, of Albany, United States, who has presented it to the Dudley Observatory of that place. Like every new invention, the general utility of the present one can hardly be appreciated as yet. The valuable services it will render in the printing of intricate calculations are self evident, and it cannot be doubted that ere long every large printing establishment will be provided with one. Its cost would of course preclude private persons from purchasing it, but it is not impossible to perceive that in the course of time, calculators may find it their interest to pay for its use at so much per page, just as is the case with electric telegraphs at present.

It has generally been stated that aluminium could resist the highest temperature without absorbing oxygen; but we now learn that if the temperature be raised from a white to a welding heat, aluminium will burn with great intensity until a stratum of alumina be formed on its surface sufficiently thick to exclude the atmosphere. As regards alloys, that made with iron is not malleable, but will crystallize. An alloy of 100 parts of aluminium and three of nickel is more fusible and harder than the pure metal. Bismuth forms with aluminium, in the proportion of one to three, an alloy which is very fusible, but also very subject to oxidation when in a state of fusion. If two equivalents of aluminium and one of oxide of lead be exposed to a white heat, a violent detonation ensues, the crucible breaks into pieces, and even the doors of the furnaces are driven to a distance. Similar effects occur with oxide of copper, or the sulphates of potash or soda. Aluminium is now much used for jewelry, especially bracelets, pins, and combs; in cabinet making it is excellent for inlaid work; its lightness renders it extremely convenient for pencil-holders, thimbles, seals, small statues, medallions, vases, and the like; for spectacles, as it does not blacken the skin, like silver. But one of its most useful applications consists in using it for reflectors of gas-lamps, since it resists the effects of sulphurous emanations, which silver and brass do not.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Oct. 29.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—*Part I*.—Nos. 4907, 1707, 1407, 5161, 959, 1147, 1715, 1823, 1944, 1952, 2035, 2734, 2836, 2976, 3024, 3476, 3491, 3503, 4006, 4108, 4721, 4811, 4824, 4879, 4902, 4947, 4973, 5031, 5055, 5221, 5237, 5403, 5623, 5636, 5647, 5667. *Part II. and III*.—Same as before.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 491 to 493, 579 to 581, 590, 595, 284, 292, 529, 461, 599, 600, 603, 604, 607, 143, 97, 460, 377, 582, 583, 578.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Oct. 28.

Before Judge Betts.

THE REVOLT ON THE ORIENT.

The United States vs. Peter Fay and four others.—These parties were indicted for revolting while on board the American ship *Orient* during a Liverpool voyage. They were brought up for trial this morning. The captain and first mate testified in effect that during the voyage, the men were so disorderly that it became absolutely necessary to put them in irons, while the second officer testified that the men were well-disposed, and that the whole difficulty was attributable to the misconduct of the captain and mate. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

COUNTERFEITING COIN.

The United States vs. Antonio Furistano.—The defendant in this case is the one who was indicted jointly with a French lady—he for manufacturing, and she for passing counterfeit twenty-five-cent pieces. It was in evidence to-day that the defendant resided at No. 180 Mott-street; that the people in the house, together with the landlord, became suspicious of him, gave information to the Police, who searched his premises, and found dies, ladles, smelting apparatus and other conveniences for coining. The particulars were published fully at the time of his arrest. The case is still on.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Oct. 28.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Richmond vs. Hamilton and Howland.—This case was referred to a referee, who reported in favor of the defendants. They refused to take up the report on account of the large amount charged by the referee for his fees. They paid him $100, and demanded the report, which he retained for the balance of the fees claimed by him, and the report is still in his hands. The plaintiff now moves for an order vacating the order of reference and setting aside the subsequent proceedings. This relief certainly is not the proper one. The case has been tried and decided, and it would be very unnecessary to put the parties to the trouble and expense of a new trial. The plaintiff may take an order directing the defendants to file the report within ten days and enter up judgment thereon; and in default thereof, giving plaintiff leave so to do without costs. Any dispute as to the amount of the referee's fees may be settled by requiring the referee to have the same taxed. No costs are allowed on this motion.

Crane vs. Crane.—The plaintiff obtained some months since an order for alimony, which the defendant has not complied with. He now moves to have such payment enforced. The motion is granted accordingly.

The City Bank of Brooklyn vs. George Wood and Cornelius Minor.—In this case Judge HOFFMAN decides that the judgment of the referee in favor of the plaintiff stands in force; although the notice of the appeal was served in time, being unaccompanied with any undertaking or order to stay, was ineffectual for any purpose. Order for payment of the fund to the plaintiffs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Oct. 28.

Before Judge Hoffman.

Prescott Tracy and Ezekiel T. Ruffin vs. Gilbert H. Wines and Chas. A. Whitney.—Motion for new trial by defendants.

HOFFMAN, J.—I think a new trial must be granted, upon the ground of newly discovered evidence. What the evidence is so important that I think it would probably [illegible] the new evidence. The discovery could not be made before trial with reasonable diligence. The party who gave the information of the evidence which the proposed new witness could give, and who only arrived the day before trial, and did not make his disclosure until after the verdict was rendered, may be examined on short notice.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 28, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie Railroad.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	31	10	—	41
Flour, bbls	16,403	2,401	1,749	20,753
Wheat, bushels	42,338	—	4,460	46,798
Corn, bushels	49,976	—	600	50,576
Rye, bushels	5,200	—	—	5,200
Barley, bushels	30,388	—	—	30,388
Oats, bushels	7,500	—	—	7,500
Peas, bushels	2,742	—	—	2,742
Malt, bushels	4,068	—	—	4,068
Provisions, pkgs	394	607	116	1,117
Whisky, bbls	152	361	—	513

ASHES—Are quiet yet steady: Pots $6, Pearls $6 12½@$6 18¾, ₽ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been confined to small lots of Laguayra at 12c., and Rio at 10½c.@11c. ₽ lb.

COTTON—Has been freely offered at rather easier, though not quotably lower prices. Hence there has been more activity apparent, sales having been made of 3,800 bales, including 2,500 bales in transit. We quote lots here thus:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₽ lb	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Middling, ₽ lb	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
Middling Fair ₽ lb	12⅞	12⅞	13	13

DRY GOODS—The public sales to-day of dress and millinery goods, shawls and carpets were moderately attended, and all the lots offered, save the millinery goods, brought pretty good prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is brisker and firmer for really desirable qualities of State and Western Flour, which the home trade require. Other descriptions are in slack demand, and are rather heavy. Sales 14,250 bbls.

Unsound and rejected State, ₽ bbl	$3 00@$4 00
Standard Superfine State	4 10@ 4 30
Standard Extra State	4 45@ 4 75
Superfine Western	4 10@ 4 40
Fancy Ohio	4 60@ 4 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45@ 5 00
Extra Ohio	5 00@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 80@ 5 00
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 25@ 8 00

Canadian is in request at old prices; sales 700 bbls. at $4 50@$6 25 for low to choice double extra, ₽ bbl. Southern is in fair demand at previous rates; sales 1,850 bbls. at $4@$4 60 for rejected brands; $5@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 45@$8 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₽ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 15@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₽ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, at $4 20@$4 30 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 80 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales 250 boxes Bunch Raisins, at $2 10; 350 half boxes do. do., at $1 07½@$1 10; and 300 quarter boxes do., at 62½c. each. Also, 200 casks Currants, on private terms; and by auction, 100 kegs Malaga Grapes, at $4@$5 50.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good request at improved and strengthening prices; sales 50,000 bushels, including choice white Canada on terms not ascertained; good ordinary do. at $1 13; white Western at $1 12½; good red Western (which is most sought after, partly by speculators,) at $1 10; mixed Western at $1 07; good ordinary Milwaukee Club at 98c.; unsound Chicago Spring, part at 66c.; white Southern at $1 33@$1 38 ₽ bush. Corn is in moderate demand at rather easier rates; sales 28,000 bush., at 66c. for a small lot of inferior mixed Western; 67c.@68c. for fair to good mixed do.; 69c. for (1,200 bush.) choice do.; and 68c. for straw-color Southern, ₽ bush. Rye is in demand at 70c. ₽ bushel. Barley has not varied much; 6,500 bushels fair to good were sold at 80½c.@90c. ₽ bushel. Oats are salable and advancing. We quote Western at 48c.@51c.; Canada at 40c.@52c.; State at 44½c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c.@42c.; and Southern at 36c.@40c. ₽ bushel.

HIDES—The principal sales, to-day, were 2,600 prime Buenos Ayres, part at 25½c., six months' credit; and 7,500 Rio Grande at private bargain.

HOPS—Sales 90 bales new at 10c.@15c. ₽ lb.

IRON—Is in request at strengthening prices.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and 87c. for Lump, ₽ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been moderately dealt in, at reduced prices. New-Orleans, 33c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@31c.; Cuba Muscovado, 23c.@27c.; Clayed Cuba, 21c.@22c., ₽ gallon, usual terms. Sales, to-day, 125 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 23c.@27c. ₽ gallon. Also, by auction, 5 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 26½c.; and 15 hhds. Porto Rico at 30c. ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in moderate request at previous figures, including Common at $1 62½@$1 65 ₽ 310 lbs. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. 1,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been reported sold at 51½c.@52c., cash, ₽ gallon.

OILS—Holders of Fish Oils ask higher prices, in view of the unfavorable news from the Arctic whaling fleet. We have heard of no important sales, however. Linseed and Lard Oils are in moderate demand at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and unsettled, sales 3,100 bbls., in lots, at $16 87½@$17 for old Mess, and $13 50@$14, for Prime, ₽ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, including Hams at 7½c.@8½c., and Shoulders at 6c.@6½c. ₽ lb. Bacon is sparingly sought after chiefly at 9c.@10c. ₽ lb. Rough Sides, 7½c.; Smoked Hams, 10c.@11½c. ₽ lb. Lard is in demand, at former rates; sales 400 bbls., at 10c.@10½c. for old; and 9¾c.@10c. for new, ₽ lb. Beef is in fair request at old prices; sales have been reported of 230 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $12@$13 50 for extra do.; $9 50@$10 for Country Mess; $7@$8 for do. Prime, ₽ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$16 50 ₽ bbl. Butter is in request, at 11c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ₽ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 6c.@8½c., ₽ lb.

RICE—Sales 175 tcs., at $3@$3 87½ ₽ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is fair and prices favor factors. Sales, to-day, 950 hhds. Cuba at 6c.@7c.; and with 70 hhds. and 50 bbls. Porto Rico at 6½c.@7½c., ₽ lb. Also, by auction, 30 hhds. Cuba at 5¼c.@6¼c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 8,000 lbs. prime at 10c. ₽ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at 21½c.@22c., chiefly at 21¾c., cash, ₽ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 300 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@7-32d. ₽ lb.; 550 bbls. Resin at 1s. 9d.; 20 tcs. Rice at 17s. 6d., and 3 tons Seed at 22s. 6d. For London, 100 tons Oil-Cake on private terms. For Antwerp, 100 bbls. Lard on private terms, and 30 bags Clover Seed at ½c. ₽ lb.

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A WATCHMAKER, WHO WILL GO SOUTH in a few weeks, offers his store, (and goods,) well established by fourteen years' profitable business, for sale. This is an excellent opportunity for a man with small capital to place himself at once in a good business. The location is in one of the most beautiful and enterprising villages in the State, the resort of hundreds of pleasure-seekers every season. For further particulars, inquire of COOPER & FELLOWS, No. 11 Maiden-lane.

$2,500.—AN ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED in an established manufacturing business in this City, paying over 100 per cent. profit, and which will realize the party from $3,000 to $5,000 per annum, as will be shown upon an interview. Address C. L. W. & CO., Box No. 122 *Times* Office, with name, &c.

WANTED—A SPECIAL OR GENERAL PARTNER, with $25,000 in cash, to continue the trade of an old-established straw hat house, (package trade only.) Undoubted references can be given, and inducements offered of no ordinary character to a business man. Address T. W. H., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BAKERY FOR SALE—IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, and may be increased by strict attention; has been established [illegible] years. Reason for selling, the owner has other business. Apply at No. 64 Murray-st. D. H. BERRY & CO., or on premises, No. [illegible].

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A Grocery Store, located on 6th-av. Inquire at No. [illegible] Washington-st.

CHURCH'S "NIAGARA" and BARKER'S "IL CORSO," These two magnificent paintings, for a short time longer, ON EXHIBITION AT WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S, NO. 353 BROADWAY. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

MATINEE AT DODWORTH'S ROOMS.
MLLE. EMMA WELLIE,
THE LADY ORGANIST,
Will give her first Alexandre Organ MATINEE,
On FRIDAY, Oct. 29, 1858.
MLLE. WELLIE will be assisted by
SIG. BERNARDI, Baritone,
B. MOLLENHAUER, Violinist,
H. C. TIMM, Pianist.
Tickets......Fifty Cents.
Doors open at 1; commence at 2 o'clock.
Tickets and programmes may be had at all the music and bookstores on Broadway, and at the door.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Under the sole management of......Mr. Wallack.
Stage Manager......Mr. Lester Wallack.
LAST NIGHT of the present popular pieces.
Mr. Brougham's celebrated extravaganza will be given as THE SECOND PIECE, THIS EVENING, (Friday,) Oct. 29, MARRIAGE A LOTTERY, NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT; Or, THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS.
To conclude with DYING FOR LOVE.
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Sloan, Mr. Wheatleigh, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Gannon and Mrs. Sloan.
Saturday—Will be produced a new and original five-act comedy, illustrative of life and manners in New-York, and written expressly for this theatre by D. WADSWORTH WAINWRIGHT, M. D., entitled WHEAT AND CHAFF.
An original song composed for the comedy by G. F. BRISTOW, Esq.
Job Merryweather......Mr. John Brougham
Arthur Beaufort, nephew to Job......Mr. Lester Wallack
Herbert Vane......Mr. Chas. Wheatleigh
Charles Hearty......Mr. Thomas Chandler
Dence, proprietor of the "Hell"......Mr. John Sloan
Thomas, servant to Mrs. Grafton......Mr. F. Chippendale
Bob, servant to Vane......Mr. Floyd
Brown, Jones, Smith, Robinson, Newboy (Friends of Vane)......Mr. Levere, Mr. Tree, Mr. Jeffries, Mr. Lascelles, Mr. Parsloe
Hackman......Mr. Bernard
Dealer at "Hell"......Mr. Mason
Waiter at "Hell"......Mr. Oliver
Promenaders in Street Scene—Players at "Hell"—Guests at Ball.
Mrs. Grafton......Mrs. Grattan
Helen Grafton......Mrs. Hoey
Blanche Gay, niece of Mrs. Grafton......Miss Mary Gannon
Beggar......Mrs. Carman
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY, By ISHERWOOD and WALLACE.
ACT I. Scene 1—Vane's Apartments. Scene 2—Hall in Mrs. Grafton's House. Scene 3—Library in Mrs. Grafton's House.
ACT II. Scene 1—Arthur's Studio. Scene 2—Hall in Mrs. Grafton's house. Scene 3—View of 5th-av. from 14th-st.
ACT III. Scene 1—Library, opening into Drawing-room.
ACT IV. Scene 1—Moonlight View of Union-square. Scene 2—Entrance to a Fashionable "Hell." Scene 3—Fashionable Gambling Saloon.
ACT V. Scene 1—Ball-room in Mrs. Grafton's.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Change of Time—Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼.
The Performances will terminate as nearly to 10¾ as possible.
Tickets 50 cents; no Reserved Seats.
CHANGE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRICES.
One Hundred Commodious and Luxurious ORCHESTRA STALLS Have been added, affording ample room to each person. These seats may be secured, and will be retained throughout the whole performance.
The Upper Tier of Boxes 25 cents—entrance on Crosby-st.
Private Boxes......Five Dollars.
Forty-fifth night of the triumphant engagement of MISS AGNES ROBERTSON, And Mr. DION BOURCICAULT.
First night of a grand new Drama in Six Tableaux, by the author of "London Assurance," "Jessie Brown," "Pauvrette," "the Life of an Actress," &c.
This FRIDAY, Oct. 29, 1858, will be produced THE NEW HISTORICAL ROMANCE, In Six Tableaux and Five Acts, entitled THE POPE OF ROME.
Written by Dion Bourcicault, Esq., and produced under Stage Direction.
Entirely new scenery of unapproachable magnificence. New costumes.
Mr. GEORGE JORDON, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, (his first appearance here,) Mr. H. A. DAVENPORT, Mr. MADDOCKS, Mr. WHITING, Mr. GROSVENER, and Mrs. COLEMAN POPE, Will sustain the principal characters.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.
GREAT SUCCESS OF TOM TAYLOR'S NEW THREE-ACT COMEDY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, 1858, AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee......Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet......Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary......Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law......Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk......Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler......Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard......Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington......Miss Mary Wells
Augusta, Georgina (her daughters)......Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith......Miss Sara Stevens
To conclude with Charles Selby's popular Comedietta, entitled: A DAY IN PARIS.
Charles Wyndham......Mr. Levick
Sam, his servant......Mr. Peters
Emily Grenville, betrothed to Windham......Miss Minnie Macarthy
Jane, servant to Miss Grenville......Miss Flynn
Balcony chairs may be secured one week in advance without extra charge.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼ precisely.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PICCOLOMINI—FORMES.
Seats may be had at all the three ticket offices for to-night's opera, and for to-morrow's TRAVIATA.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 29, Second, and most positively last night of THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING—EXTRA NIGHT. In consequence of the very pressing demand from those persons who, from a want of seats, were prevented from hearing Mlle. Piccolomini in her great role of LA TRAVIATA, with its unique ensemble, the splendid *mise en scene*, its extraordinary combination in the chorus, orchestra, and the corps de ballet, SENORITA SOTO, STEFANI AND FLORENZA.
The sale of seats for TRAVIATA commences this morning.
ON MONDAY, Nov. 1, Fifth night of Mlle. PICCOLOMINI, the great contralto, MADAME D'ANGRI, will make her first appearance this season, together with PICCOLOMINI.
MADAME GAZZANIGA will appear next week.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LAST THREE NIGHTS Of the present Popular Pieces, MARRIAGE A LOTTERY, DYING FOR LOVE, AND NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT.
WEDNESDAY, 27th. THURSDAY, 28th. FRIDAY, 29th.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Oct. 29.
The entertainment will commence with the Drama, by N. B. Clarke, entitled KENNETH; OR, THE WEIRD WOMAN OF THE GLEN.
To be followed by the Musical Extravaganza of CHERRY AND FAIR STAR.
To conclude with THE PURSE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, 1858.
BENEFIT OF MRS. JULIA DEAN HAYNE.
Will commence with the five-act tragic play of ADRIENNE LE COUVREUR.
To be followed by KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
A KISS IN THE DARK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 29.
The performance will commence with the drama of NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
After which, the pantomime of the ROSE OF SHARON.
To conclude with WOMAN'S LOVE.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF CLASSICAL STATUETIC PAINTINGS, AT THE FLORENTINE GALLERY, No. 618 Broadway, One door from Laura Keene's Theatre,
Comprising a selection of various specimens of female beauty, unsophisticated and "unadorned." These paintings are the production of the greatest classic painters of the ancient school, when the chaste and beautiful form of lovely woman, void of drapery, was the theme of rivalry and competition. The life-like effect is a complete deception, and their chaste form disarms an evil thought. The finest living models the world ever produced must have been the exclusive study of the artists, to enable them to produce such incomparable, unparalleled and exquisite beauty. Faultless in color, drawing and effect. Artists and connoisseurs should not fail to see so rare a collection.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

NIXON & KEMP'S GRAND EQUESTRIA, PALACE GARDENS.
THIS EVENING, and during the week, Will be presented in the arena, a succession of SUPERB FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP By the greatest Riders in the World! With a beautiful display of Classic Exercises, &c.
AFTERNOON performances on Wednesday and Saturday.
Admission......Chairs, 50c.; Children, 25c.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, No. 444 Broadway, open for the season, EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; Performance commence at 7¾.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, OPEN EVERY EVENING, Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE BEARDED BABY, only FOUR YEARS OLD, and yet luxuriating in an ample Beard and Whiskers. THIODON'S MIMIC WORLD, or THEATRE OF ARTS, together with the famous DR. VALENTINE'S comicalities, THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and THIS EVENING at 7 o'clock. The Infant Rose, the Grand Aquaria, Happy Family, &c., to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

NIXON & KEMP'S EQUESTRIA.—THE children engaged in the performance of CINDERELLA and the LANCERS' QUADRILLES, at the Broadway Theatre, Last Winter, are requested to meet at the Box Office, Palace Garden, at 10 o'clock A. M.

[illegible] GEORGE BULPIN, [illegible]
IMPORTER and MANUFACTURER of CLOAKS and MANTILLAS.
Having purchased from the assignees of Louis Victor Armand & Jean Jacques Laranthine the entire Assets of their Estate, including not only the SUPERB STOCK of PARIS CLOAKS and MANTILLAS Lately on exhibition at No. 361 Broadway, But also the balance of the Stock in Paris, to the amount of nearly One Million Francs, and now on its way to this country, containing, in addition to a most superb assortment of VELVET and CLOTH CLOAKS and OPERA CLOAKS, An unusually costly collection of PARIS-MANUFACTURED FURS, Has much pleasure to state, in connection with this event, that he has re-leased his old, commodious and most popular Store, No. 361 BROADWAY, And will remove and reopen there on MONDAY, Nov. 1, Having found the premises recently occupied by him in Brandreth Buildings, although eligibly located, entirely too small for his still increasing trade.
The First Grand Exposition for City Retail Trade, At BULPIN'S old premises, No. 361 Broadway, Will take place on MONDAY, Nov. 1, On which occasion will be displayed COSTLY PARIS-MADE FURS, in RUSSIAN SABLE CARDINALS, RUSSIAN MINK CARDINALS, RUSSIAN SABLE SETS, RUSSIAN MINK RAGLANS, HUDSON BAY SABLE CARDINALS, RUSSIAN MINK SETS, HUDSON BAY SABLE SETS, SIBERIAN SQUIRREL CARDINALS, SIBERIAN SQUIRREL SETS.
Also, Royal Ermine, Buenos Ayres Chinchilla, Kolinski Miniva, Fox, Stone Marten, Fitch and Silver Bear, In CUFFS, MUFFS, TIPPETS and CAPES. Superb Embroidered Velvet Cloaks, Superb Plain Velvet Cloaks, Very Heavy Beaver Cloth Raglans, Superb Velvet Cloaks, with Crochet Adornments, Rich Black Castor Beaver Cloaks.
All of which, having to be converted into cash within the next sixty days, will be offered at astonishingly low prices. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway, next door to Thompson's Saloon.

REDUCTION, IN RICH PRINTED GOODS, To 37½, 50, 62½, And 75 cents, OF BEAUTIFUL AND EXCLUSIVE STYLES, On MONDAY, Oct. 25, At the NEW RETAIL STORE, No. 335 Broadway, Corner of Worth-st. EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS, RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, SQUIRREL and every other description of fur in CLOAKS, CAPS, VICTORINES, MUFFS AND GAUNTLETS.
Being DIRECT Importers of FOREIGN SKINS, and PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS, we are enabled to GUARANTEE our FURS in every PARTICULAR, and solicit the careful inspection of every lady before purchasing, as we have determined to sell at VERY SMALL PROFIT, and as a consequence inaugurate a NEW SYSTEM in the Fur-trade. CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS. VELVET CLOAKS, BLACK-BROWN CLOAKS, PICCOLOMINI CLOAKS, OPERA CLOAKS, NEW CLOAKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, OPEN THIS DAY, EXCLUSIVE STYLES, At POPULAR PRICES. CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

500 PIECES SILK STRIPE POIL DE CHEVRE, At 25 cents per yard, Will be offered ON MONDAY, OCT. 25, at the NEW RETAIL STORE, No. 335 Broadway, Corner of Worth-st. EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

CARPETINGS FROM AUCTION. G. S. HUMPHREY & CO. Are prepared to show one of the LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS OF CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS to be found in this country, large portions of which have been purchased at the late AUCTION SALES, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE. G. S. HUMPHREY & CO., NO. 334 BROADWAY, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

CARPETS. TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS. The question as to the sale of CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC., At wholesale and retail, for cash, Has been satisfactorily determined, by the daily sales made at CRANFORD'S CASH BAZAAR, No. 384 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Parties wanting to furnish hotels, ships, steamboats and private dwellings, as well as close trade buyers, are invited to call and buy. DAVID WEBB.

NEW PARIS BONNETS. WILL BE OPENED THIS DAY. Also, some MAGNIFICENT FLOWER HEAD-DRESSES AND COIFFURES. CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

NEW FALL STOCK. DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c. CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT. CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG, NO. 140 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS. New Patterns of Ladies' Fall and Winter CLOAKS, RAGLANS, &c., just opened. Round-Cornered STELLA and BROCHE SHAWLS, FROM AUCTION, at very low prices. E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

A NEW AND Complete assortment of CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, SACKS WITH SLEEVES AND RAGLANS, In elegant designs, Will be offered for sale on MONDAY, Oct. 25, at the NEW CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE, No. 469 Canal-st.
Our stock, comprising all the novelties of the season, is assorted as follows:

300 black Beavers, at	$4 50		
300 black English Beavers, at	5 00	to	[illegible]
200 black Felt Beavers, at	5 00	to	6 00
400 black Tricot Beavers, at	5 00	to	6 00
400 black English-Ribbed Beavers, at	6 00	to	7 00
100 Double-faced Beavers, at	5 00	to	6 00
100 Castor-colored Beavers, at	7 00	to	8 00
200 Drab Felt Beavers, at	5 00	to	6 00
100 black Castor Beavers, at	9 00	to	10 00
150 black Esquimaux Beavers, at	12 00	to	14 00

FANCY-TRIMMED RAGLANS. MISSES' RAGLANS. In all sizes. HENRY EDGERTON.

THE ASSORTMENT STILL PERFECT, FROM THE GREAT AUCTION SALE Of FRIDAY last. H. B. CLAPP & CO., Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., Continue to offer Rich DRESS SILKS at 50 cents per yard, Importer's invoice cost 87 cents. Rich BAYADERE SILKS at 75 cents per yard, Importer's invoice cost $1 25 per yard. THE BARGAINS OF THE SEASON. From the above sale, 20,000 yards rich DE LAINES, (high colors,) at ONE SHILLING PER YARD, Actual cost 22 cents per yard. —ALSO— Choice lots, 3, 3½ and 3½ Rich BROCHE and STELLA SHAWLS, From $3 50 to $15. Importer's invoice cost from $5 to $18. CLOAKS and RAGLANS of the REIGNING PARIS STYLES, From $2 to $8, LESS THAN COST. H. B. CLAPP & CO., Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

LADIES' SKIRTS! LADIES' SKIRTS!—10,000 cast-off steel spring, extension Skirts wanted in exchange for new ones, at Mrs. FOSTER'S Skirt Manufactory, No. 389 Broadway, up stairs, over Morrison's. Every style of quilted, netted, lace and extension Skirts made to order at shortest notice. Ladies only in attendance.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable bustle, best patterns, and well made, for $1 25; thirteen springs, $1 50; fifteen springs, $1 75; children's four springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with eight springs for $6 per dozen; eleven springs, $12; and thirteen springs, $15 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, skirt factory, No. 151 Spring-st., near Hudson.

NEW RAINBOW [illegible] 3,000 PARIS [illegible] SHAWLS. Also, [illegible] SHAWLS [illegible] JUST LANDED, At the NEW RETAIL STORE, No. 335 Broadway, Corner of Worth-st.

SHAWLS REDUCED IN PRICE. We have this day made a general and large REDUCTION IN PRICES of our EXTENSIVE AND MAGNIFICENT SHAWL STOCK. CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' OVERCOATS FOR all ages, from three years upwards; a very large assortment. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

OLD-LINE WHIGS. The OLD-LINE WHIGS of the IIId Congressional District will meet THIS (Friday) EVENING [illegible] Fifth Ward (Museum) Hotel [illegible] attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. BENJ. D. QUIGG, Chairman. A. E. BINGHAM, Secretary.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. REGULAR UNION ANTI-LECOMPTON NOMINATION. For Congress, AMOR J. WILLIAMSON.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.—The Republicans and all others opposed to the present corrupt National Administration, are requested to meet [illegible] District, on FRIDAY EVENING [illegible] The following speakers are expected to address the meeting: Horace Greeley, Philip Hamilton, [illegible] Duryea, William H. Gale, Thomas H. Roberts. By order of the Committee of Arrangements. T. C. WALSH, Chairman. J. N. STEARNS, Secretary.

TENTH WARD ANTI-LECOMPTON MASS MEETING.—A meeting of all opposed to the corrupt Democracy, and in favor of Reform in all branches of our City Government, will be held at Louis' Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, at [illegible] o'clock. The citizens of the Ward are cordially invited to attend. The following speakers are invited to address the meeting: CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq., CHAS. S. SPENCER, Esq., W. J. A. FULLER, Esq., STUART L. WOODFORD, Esq., CHAS. A. DANA, Esq., JOEL W. MASON, Esq., COR. CORSON, Esq., Dr. S. WATERMAN. By order of the Committee of Arrangements. H. S. SMITH, EDWARD A. FRANKS, JOHN H. HULL.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN RALLY.—The XVIth Ward Republican Association will meet at Friendship Hall, No. 145 [illegible], between 7th and 8th avs., THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 29, at [illegible] o'clock, to take measures to promote the success of the Republican State ticket, headed EDWIN D. MORGAN for Governor, to secure the election of the Union Anti-Lecompton candidates. For Congress, GEORGE BRIGGS. For Assembly, CHARLES S. SPENCER; and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting. ISAAC C. DAYTON, President. J. S. ROBBINS, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD ANTI-LECOMPTON AND FREE SOIL FOR FREE MEN.—A Mass Ratification Meeting of the Republicans of the XXth Ward will be held at Lamartine Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 29th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, at [illegible] o'clock. The Hon. GEORGE BRIGGS, the Union Anti-Lecompton candidate for the Seventh Congressional District, and other eminent speakers will address the meeting. Let this be a grand rally of the friends of Freedom of the XXth Ward. All those opposed to the present administration are respectfully invited to attend. A band of music will be in attendance. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—A meeting to ratify the nomination of ROBERT B. McCURDY will be held at the Cooper Institute on [illegible] o'clock THIS EVENING. The meeting will be addressed by D. D. FIELD, Esq., HIRAM KETCHUM, CHARLES A. DANA, Dr. J. A. HOUSH, And other eminent speakers.

STRIKERS ABROAD.—THE REPUBLICANS of the Third Congressional and Fifth Assembly Districts are hereby cautioned against an organization claiming to be the Executive Committee of the VIIIth Ward Republican Association, and signed by [illegible] Brady as Chairman and Austin Leake as Secretary, there being no recognized body of that kind in the VIIIth Ward. WILLIAM PALMER, Chairman pro tem. WILLIAM PATTERSON, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held THIS EVENING, in Partington's Hall, corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., at 7½ o'clock. A general attendance is desirable. JACOB [illegible], President. W. E. PABOR, Sec.

SIXTEENTH WARD.—THE REPUBLICAN Association meet in Hitsalbergen's Rooms, No. [illegible] 8th-av., EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. [illegible] supporting honest men and Republican principles. ADAM C. [illegible], Chairman. ANGUS CAMERON, E. D. CHURCH, Secretaries.

A UNION MEETING OF INDEPENDENT voters of the VIth Congressional District, to confirm the nomination of R. B. McCURDY, and to take measures to secure his election, will be held at the Cooper Institute, FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, at 8 o'clock.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855. DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS. Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges, and schools. This magnificent instrument, introduced by THALBERG into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America, Liszt, Wehli, Rossini, Gottschalk, Villanova, &c. Price, $100, $200, $300, $400 and $500. A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FAHRENBURGER, No. 21 Dey-st. Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c. Just published: A complete instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Wareroom No. 694 Broadway. C. & SONS have been awarded 30 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years. ALSO FOR SALE, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges. At wholesale and retail. PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS. FIRST-CLASS PIANOS with IRON FRAMES [illegible] warranted [illegible] PRICES. PIANOS and MELODEONS TO LET [illegible] ON INSTALLMENTS [illegible] J. H. PELTON, Nos. 841 and [illegible] Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS [illegible] makes at great bargains [illegible] largest catalogue of music in the United States [illegible] instruments and musical merchandise [illegible] lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons [illegible] monthly payments received for the same [illegible] HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES. SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT, No. [illegible] Broadway. One block [illegible]. Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class instrument are invited to inspect ours.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premiums where they exhibited in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for [illegible] years. Prices moderate.

A RARE CHANCE TO CASH PURCHASERS.—Two splendid 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes, beautiful carved legs and lyre; original price, [illegible] [illegible] Price this week [illegible] cash, and tuned one year gratis. McDONALD & CO., No. [illegible] 6th-av., near [illegible].

A SPLENDID SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte, round corners, carved [illegible] top moulding, plate beautifully [illegible] by one of the best City makers. It will be made an object to a cash customer. Can be seen at No. 135 East [illegible]-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

NEW INVENTION.—OUR PATENT [illegible] Pianos are a perfect [illegible] in tone and appearance, and again a powerful and melodious [illegible] Grand Piano; warranted to keep in tune [illegible] small space. Please call at No. [illegible] wanted. DR. F. [illegible].

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway [illegible] assortment of the celebrated [illegible] Pianos [illegible] constructed with the patent [illegible] chasers in want of a [illegible] their advantage to call.

A [illegible] piano-forte, [illegible] tone, fully warranted [illegible] NEXT WEEK [illegible]

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a [illegible] stock of superior and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway [illegible] assortment of instruments may [illegible] our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

SPLENDID CARVED GRAND ROSEWOOD 7-octave rosewood pianos, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted; cost [illegible] will be sold for $250. Inquire at 141 9th-st. Has been used [illegible].

EVENING READINGS AT CLINTON HALL.—Mr. DE CORDOVA will read his [illegible] EDITIONS [illegible] on SATURDAY EVENING [illegible] the Hearth [illegible] Admission 25 cents. Family tickets, admitting five persons, 75 cents. Commence at 8 P. M.

[illegible]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States Mail steamship *St. Louis*, from Aspinwall on the 19th, arrived yesterday, with two weeks' later intelligence from the Pacific coast. The dates from San Francisco are to Oct. 5. The California news is unimportant. On the 27th ult., the laying of the Atlantic cable was celebrated with unwonted pomp at San Francisco, and with due honor at other points of the State. Much satisfaction was felt at San Francisco at the completion of the waterworks, introducing the water of Lobos Creek into the city. Mining interests were generally active in the State, though on the eve of the rainy season.

The news from New-Granada lacks interest. The Cass-Herran Treaty is still discussed without [illegible]

The intelligence from Nicaragua is unimportant. [illegible]

[illegible]

The inquest in the Gogan case presents nothing of special interest. Some of the victims of young Gogan's demoniac passion are yet alive, though it was very doubtful whether the father, and the servant Fannie Mulhern, could survive through the night. The eldest of the boys was also sinking, but the mother and little brother are improving, and their recovery is probable. The other servant girl is almost out of danger. The murderer was buried without any funeral ceremonies at Greenwood, yesterday.—The examination in regard to the alleged murder of a man in the Broadway gambling-house of E. Willis was continued yesterday, but nothing was elicited to warrant the detention of the accused. The case was adjourned for a week. No business of any general interest was transacted in either branch of the Common Council, or by the Police Commissioners. A very large and enthusiastic meeting, apparently embracing men of all parties, ratified the nomination of Hon. H. F. Clark for Congress; and several minor political meetings were held in various parts of the City.

A fire occurred in Sixth-street last night, by which two persons were suffocated, twelve horses were burnt to death, and several buildings were badly damaged. The fire broke out in a cooper's shop attached to Jones' brewery, and soon communicated to the stable under the brewery, from which it was found impossible to rescue the horses, and they perished. The flames then caught a tenement house adjoining, and the smoke from the burning hay in the stable rendered it almost impossible for any of the inmates to escape. Two of them, a German named Baum, and his daughter, lost their lives. The loss by this fire is estimated at $12,000, covered by insurance.

Commodore Breese has been appointed Commandant at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, in the place of Commodore Kearney, who has been ordered, during the absence of Commodore Shubrick, to assume the duties of President of the Lighthouse Board.

A Banquet and Ball, in aid of the funds of the Jews' Hospital, founded in 1852 and opened in 1855, were given at Niblo's Saloon last evening. It was a brilliant affair. Mayor Tiemann and others made speeches at the banquet, and the dancing was kept up till a late hour. The donations amounted to nearly $12,000.

Yesterday, the sales of Cotton reached 3,500 bales, including 2,500 bales in transit. Prices slightly favored buyers. Flour and Wheat were firmer, with a good inquiry for desirable lots. Corn was heavy and languid. Sugars were in fair request at buoyant prices. Pork was depressed and unsettled. Rice, Hides and Spirits Turpentine were more active. Other branches of trade presented no really new features.

The State Election.

The State Election is close at hand. The preliminary canvass has been unusually animated, less, however, from any intrinsic importance in the issues of the contest than from their bearing upon the approaching Presidential contest of 1860. It is very important to know upon which side of that controversy the State of New-York will probably be found; and the result of next Tuesday's election, though it will not be decisive, will throw some light upon the probabilities of the contest. The Republicans of this State are evidently determined to make Gov. Seward their next candidate for the Presidency. If they can carry the State this Fall, they will confidently pledge themselves to their brethren throughout the Union to carry it for Mr. Seward in 1860;—and with such a promise they will stand a very good chance of securing his nomination. It is universally felt by the great mass of the Republican party, that Mr. Seward is preeminently entitled to the nomination, if there is a reasonable chance of success. The experiment of an expediency candidate will not again be tried, except in the last emergency. Col. Fremont was nominated in 1856, not because he was a recognized representative of Republican principles—still less on account of any services he had rendered to the party or the country,—but solely and exclusively because it was believed that he would evade hostilities which other and more deserving candidates would be sure to encounter. It is not likely that the experiment will be immediately repeated. We hear indeed of movements, among those persons in Boston and Pennsylvania who were originally instrumental in bringing Col. Fremont before the country, in favor of Mr. John M. Read, of Pennsylvania, as the Republican candidate for 1860. But these manœuvres will be of little service. The whole country, for the moment, at least, is tired of running platforms, and will insist upon *men*, for political candidates. Both parties are likely to nominate prominent and recognized leaders as their standard bearers in the coming contest. The Republican Party, at all events, seems inclined to act upon this principle, and will in all probability make Seward, Chase, or some equally prominent and influential statesman, its candidate for 1860. If New-York elects the Republican candidates for State officers next week, Gov. Seward's friends will insist upon the expediency, as well as the intrinsic justice, of his nomination.

The prospect at present is that the Republicans will carry the State. They are fortunate in their candidate, their organization and the temper of the public mind. The recent elections in Pennsylvania and other States show clearly the intensity of the popular resentment against the Lecompton Pro-Slavery policy of the present Administration. A year ago the Democrats carried this State, partly by reason of supineness in the Republican ranks, but mainly because Mr. Buchanan had strongly declared his purpose to permit the people of Kansas to vote upon the *Constitution* that had been framed for their government. That purpose was abandoned. The President disappointed the just expectations of his political friends and of the country;—and that violation of good faith will be resented and punished. The sentiment of the people of this State is overwhelmingly and intensely Anti-Lecompton and Anti-Buchanan. The feeling pervades the ranks of the Democratic Party as well as of the *Opposition*,—and *it will make itself felt* at the coming election. Judge Parker, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is an able lawyer, an honest politician and an estimable gentleman. But he has undertaken, as an act of supposed duty, to vindicate the Kansas policy of the President,—and he has thus damaged his own prospects beyond estimate. If the State Convention which nominated him had taken ground frankly and fully with Senator Douglas upon this question, it would have been very much stronger in the State, and would have had a much better chance of electing its ticket. But it failed to meet the popular expectation upon this vital point, and it pays the penalty in the utter lack of enthusiasm, energy and zeal which characterizes the canvass. *The Hards*, moreover, have been soured and alienated by the summary manner in which they were thrust from the Convention, and seem inclined to revenge themselves effectually upon their family foes. Judging from present appearances, a very large per centage of the Hard-Shell vote will be withheld from the State ticket,—and this is made still more probable from the ostentatious proclamation of which the telegraph advises us, exhorting that wing of the party to give it their support.

The Republicans are active, resolute and confident. They feel the impulse of the popular current which sets in their favor. They have unexceptionable candidates, Mr. Morgan, their nominee for Governor, being well known and highly esteemed as a merchant and a citizen, and being eminently worthy of any public [illegible] and they are animated by that enthusiasm which the expectation of victory never fails to create, and which is, of itself, a prominent element of success. Unless appearances are deceitful, they will cast a vote considerably larger than they gave a year ago; and this, we have no doubt, will insure them success. Mr. Burrows, the American candidate, is run mainly because the Republicans refused to unite with them at Syracuse. The American issues are not at all conspicuous in the canvass; the party does not even profess any hopes of success; and it ostentatiously avows its agreement with the Republicans upon all the leading principles which divide the country. Its ticket is kept in the field mainly for the sake of punishing the Republicans for rejecting their proffered alliance.

The election will be over at sundown on Tuesday; *and then the real canvass will begin*. When the sentiment of New-York is known, both parties will be able to see through the mist which now surrounds them, and will begin to marshal their forces, and select their leaders, for the great campaign of 1860.

Shall the Pacific Railway be on United States or on British Territory?

It is currently reported in political circles, that Mr. Buchanan, in his forthcoming message, will favor the passage, this Winter, of the Pacific Railroad bill. We are not yet enlightened as to the plan of construction to be favored by the Administration, but we can safely say that any plan which advocates the immediate and energetic commencement of this great national undertaking will be approved and warmly seconded by all classes of the people.

It is too late in the day now to set forth the advantages of a railway which would connect the Atlantic with the Pacific States of the Union. These advantages are admitted on all sides, and far-seeing men have gone so far as to say that a telegraph and a railroad across the Plains are the only means by which our brethren on the Pacific can be retained within the Union. Certain it is that an independent empire on the other side of the Rocky Mountains, from Fraser's River to the Isthmus of Panama, settled by Anglo-Saxons and propelled by Anglo-Saxon energy, would promise as grand a future as it is possible to conjecture. The loyalty of the people who inhabit this region, and their love of the Union, cannot now be questioned; but if such a policy as that displayed by the Administration last Winter be persevered in—a policy which evinced a settled determination to overlook the dearest interests of our Western Coast—it is neither an impossible nor an improbable event that California should one day disavow the authority of our Federal Government.

The marvellous progress of the Pacific States was in itself an argument, unanswerable and complete, that a road, connecting the East and the West, should be commenced without delay and carried on with all possible speed. This, of all the roads on the Continent, is one of national and vital necessity. If there had been a Pacific railroad—if it had been only commenced—we should not have been obliged to expend millions to suppress a Mormon rebellion. A Pacific railroad, besides developing the resources of an immense tract of country, and connecting the American settlements of the East with those of the West, would put an end to our anxiety about the Isthmian routes and the quarrels that are incessantly springing from this interminable question. A Pacific railroad would make us, comparatively speaking, independent of the casualties of war, and would be a safeguard to those distant States, which would otherwise lie at the mercy of a great naval power in the event of hostilities.

Great Britain, whose interests on this Continent are not to be compared with ours, has already manifested a disposition to prosecute this important enterprise. Since the discovery of the Fraser River gold mines, and the spread of Canadian settlements towards the Red River, the work is looked upon, from a British point of view, as a national necessity and a means of opening up that immense territory which will soon be freed from an odious monopoly. The magnificent country, whose resources the Hudson's Bay Company have taken such pains to conceal, is no longer an unknown wilderness; but surveys and examinations have been made, and have fully demonstrated the practicability of a road from the head of Lake Superior to the gold region of the Fraser River. It is reported, among the last news from Europe, that the British *Government* will guarantee a liberal interest on the capital expended in the construction of such a road, and this, it would seem, is all that is required to insure its immediate commencement. A glance at the map will illustrate the feasibility of constructing a road through the British North American possessions, and the superiority of the route over any one that the territory of the United States affords. Starting from a given point at the west end of Lake Superior, it is proposed that the road be constructed along the banks of Rainy Lake, and thence to Red River—a distance of about 350 miles. From the Red River to the northern extremity of Lake Winnepeg—a further distance of 300 miles—there is good navigation for large-sized steamboats; *and from the head of Lake Winnepeg*, the Saskatchewan River is navigable for 750 miles, to the base of the Rocky Mountains. Here the road would be again *taken* up, and it is remarkable that the pass selected for the route is only 900 feet high—a very small obstacle to so great an undertaking. The lowest pass through which it is possible to construct a railroad in United States territory is double and treble the height of this. After the mountains are crossed on the projected British route, a *branch of the Fraser River* is in close proximity, making a distance of 950 miles from the head of Lake Winnepeg, and of about 1,600 *miles from Lake Superior*. *It will be observed* that two-thirds of the journey will be performed by steamboat. The remainder, to be traveled by rail, is over prairie land, with a climate similar to that of Northern New-York, and a country plentifully supplied with coal and water. Now that the whole route has been surveyed, and its character accurately determined, the construction of the railroad appears no longer a chimerical or even a difficult undertaking. Money alone is required, and money can be obtained; and, considering the attention which the subject has attracted in England and the Provinces, and the number of influential men and capitalists who have expressed their readiness to commence the work and to carry it through, we have little doubt that a railroad to the Pacific is already a part of the settled policy of the British Government.

We commend these facts—for facts they are—to the earnest attention of the Administration. It is notorious that, through their influence, a Pacific Railroad bill was defeated last [illegible] promises and pledges [illegible] rations that they imagine [illegible] one, and should receive the encouragement and aid of a Democratic Administration. We have yet to see these promises and pledges—neglected by the Government of President Pierce—fulfilled by that of his successor; and if Mr. Buchanan should so far consult the vital interests of California, and the wishes of the entire people of the Union, as to make this national measure a part of his programme, we trust that, in its prosecution, all sectional and party interests will be thrust aside and the welfare of the country alone consulted. We do not care whether this or that route is selected. Let it be impartially decided which road, the Northern or Southern, can be most economically and advantageously constructed, and the people will be satisfied with the choice, whatever that choice may be.

It is clear to all who have taken the trouble to think upon the matter, that, at no very distant day, a railroad to the Pacific must be constructed, either by the United States or Great Britain. We have endeavored to show the facilities for such a road through the British American possessions, and the determination evinced by the British Government and by British capitalists to see the enterprise carried out. It will be the very next step taken after the abolition of the Hudson Bay monopoly. Upon the importance of such a work to British America, and of its tendencies to consolidate an Empire that may one day be a formidable rival to the United States, we need not enlarge. It requires no special vision of prophecy to foresee the immense tide of emigration that would pour along this highway of travel between Europe and Asia, or to imagine the valley of the Saskatchewan studded with thriving settlements from Lake Superior to the banks of the Fraser River. Without the rivalry of Great Britain the construction of a Pacific Railroad is, to the United States, a matter of the last importance; but with the rivalry of that great commercial Power, and its indomitable and persevering energy to contend against, we dare not neglect any longer an enterprise in which the honor and interests of the Republic are so deeply concerned. A Pacific Railroad on United States territory, has become a national necessity, and must, therefore, be accomplished.

The New Fillibuster Crusade.

General Walker's ambition appears to be to constitute himself the Sysiphus of our age, with the State of Nicaragua for his own private and particular boulder. A day or two ago we copied into our columns a circular issued by this adventurer, announcing to his friends that a vessel "taking freight and passengers" for San Juan del Norte would shortly leave Mobile, and that any persons desiring to "emigrate" to that country must advise him of such desire, as speedily as possible. On the other hand, the Minister of Nicaragua at Washington has given public notification to the effect that no person will be allowed to land in that State without the usual passports. We are further told that the Administration at Washington "will shortly issue a proclamation, with a view to prevent the violation of the neutrality laws." And by the telegraphic intelligence in yesterday's papers we learn that the British Squadron on the West India Station is instructed to prevent by force, if needful, the landing of fillibusters in Central America.

It appears to us, accordingly, that the course indicated to our Government in this matter by common sense, as well as by a becoming regard for the national honor, is plain and simple. It is undoubtedly proper that a proclamation, with a view to prevent the violation of our neutrality laws, should be immediately issued. But the Administration will very widely misinterpret the wishes of the people if its measures stop with a simple proclamation. We have already seen the little good which is to be effected by such a document unsupported by those more vigorous measures which such an occasion imperatively demands. There must be *no trifling on a subject like this*. The object of this new expedition of Walker is no secret. The call for emigrants, and the flimsy covering which is sought to be thrown around his lawless purpose by an advertisement for "Freight or passengers," is perfectly transparent. The aim of Walker is as well known to the Administration as it is to the Public or to Walker himself. He designs again to overspread a peaceful country with bloodshed and rapine, and to supplant the blessing of tranquillity in Central America with devastation and the horrors of an unholy war. This must not be. And on the Administration which would, *in how remote a* manner soever, connive at such a course by inactivity, or assist it by criminal supineness or premeditated indifference, must *fall* the responsibility of the consequences.

Should Walker succeed in sailing from Mobile with his crew of fellow-adventurers, his landing, with hostile intent, on the Territory of a State with which we are at peace, *must be* thwarted at any cost and at all hazards. The National honor is involved in this business and must be vindicated. We have vessels enough at command—as witness the Paraguay expedition, which it is presumed *does not absorb* all the naval means at the disposal of the Administration. *It is for us to do this simple act of* National duty. And it will be a disgrace to us, after our repeated assertion of the Monroe Doctrine, if, through our neglect to perform an obvious obligation, the way is left open for British vessels to execute a task which is exclusively ours, and which would doubtless be as disagreeable as it would be onerous to the British Government.

But on this phase of the question one thing must be distinctly understood. Should the Administration disregard its responsibilities and forbear to arrest the illegal designs of Walker and his followers, the People will not sustain any attempt on the part of our Government to bluster, or to set up a hue and cry against England, in the event of her performing an act of public justice which ought to have been executed by us. Should British guns be interposed between the shores of Nicaragua and Walker's followers and dupes, the only feeling on the part of our people will be one of applause for England, mingled with shame for ourselves. Let our Government neglect its obvious duty in this matter, and the effect on the people of the United States will be the same, whether that neglect proceeds from an unmanly and silly fear of factious opposition from a miserable and hopeless minority, or from sinister designs which the Cabinet is ashamed openly to avow. Let the Administration fail to prevent so flagrant an attempt as that which is yet again meditated by this disturber of the public peace, and the intelligence and patriotism of our country will be disposed to rejoice at rather than to censure such steps,—not inconsistent with our national rights,—as England may take to do what we should have done ourselves.

Walker's designs are at once illegal and [illegible] American goods [illegible] his filibuster plans, we shall appear to connive at them. And, worse still, if anything can be worse, we shall be yielding up to another power a dangerous but a necessary and an inevitable privilege.

The comparative helplessness of Nicaragua is no reason for regarding our obligations towards her with any less sincerity and scrupulousness than if Walker's designs were directed against the more powerful States of France or Russia. Our duty is one and ever the same in all cases. Above all, let the Government reduce itself to the wise and honest policy of calling a spade a spade. If it be intended to seize and annex Nicaragua, let the intention be openly declared and fully understood by the people. But let not the Government sink the United States so low in the estimation of civilization as even to seem to attempt covertly what we may not do openly and above board.

We trust, therefore, that the Administration will not content itself with merely issuing a "Proclamation." Let it rather go on and prevent the sailing of Walker's piratical expedition; or should that expedition succeed in leaving the harbor of Mobile, (and, indeed, we cannot at all see why, with proper vigilance and prompt action, this need occur,) then let American guns be stationed to frustrate the disembarkation of these unprincipled men. So shall we avoid any risk of having our rights exposed to foreign intrusion, command the esteem of other nations, and, better still, preserve our own.

The Indiana Kidnapping Case.—The unlawful arrest of Captain Horace Bell, a citizen of Indiana, at Albany in that State, by some five or six ruffians from Louisville, is one of those occurrences which excite to the highest pitch a spirit of animosity between Free and Slave States. He was taken without legal warrant of any kind, and forcibly carried into Kentucky, where he is now confined in jail. The facts of the case may be briefly stated. About a year ago the father of Captain Bell, a man 70 years old, together with one of his sons, was seized at his residence in Harrison County, Ind., and taken across the Ohio River to Brandenburg, in Kentucky, where he suffered an imprisonment of nine months. Bail was offered, but the amount required ($10,000) was so great that none could be given, and one of his friends who went to Brandenburg on that business was murdered in the street. The old man Bell was thus seized and carried away upon a frivolous charge of secreting runaway slaves. Not only was his arrest illegal, but attended with circumstances of insult and brutality—the life of his sick wife being threatened to make her keep quiet.

Captain Horace Bell, and his brother John, sons of the old man thus outraged, were in California when these events took place. They lost no time in returning to rescue their father and brother, which exploit they successfully accomplished. Enraged at losing their victims, the people of Brandenburg offered a reward for Captain Bell. Accordingly, as above stated, half a dozen men seized him in the streets of Albany,—carried him by force across the river and lodged him in jail, first at Louisville and next at Brandenburg. As might well be supposed, great and angry excitement prevailed on the Indiana side, and threats of rescue were freely made. We do not learn that any collision has, as yet, taken place. Efforts to prevent the effusion of blood were made by the authorities of both States, aided by the exertions of well-disposed citizens. The Louisville *Journal*, while deploring the unfortunate affair, concedes that the original lawlessness and wrong were on the side of the Kentuckians, followed up, indeed, by unlawful acts by the Bells. But the rescue of their aged parent by Captain Bell and his brother, although technically illegal, was an act demanded under the circumstances by filial affection and duty, while the seizure of the old man in his own house, and on the soil of a Free State, wholly without authority, was not only a violation of the letter of the law, but an outrage of the most offensive character.

National Agricultural Society.—The sixth annual Fair of the above-named organization, which has just been held at Richmond, in Virginia, turns out to be a failure. We believe this is the first of its anniversaries celebrated out of Washington City. Large preparations were made for visitors who did not come, and for a Show which proved discreditably meagre. Under these disheartening circumstances an attempt is made to cast the blame of the failure upon Southern dislike of a Yankee Society. But there is a better reason. The Society itself has established no claims upon the confidence of the agriculturists of the Union. Like most institutions located at Washington, it is believed to have become mainly a source of support for officials. This suspicion or prejudice, whether well or ill founded, is fatal to the Society. And even if it were otherwise, the attempt to carry the Exhibition away from the national capital to a place where it must be regarded as seeking rivalship with a State Society, was necessarily unfortunate.

The National Agricultural Society, if properly managed, and confined to its own sphere, might be capable of much good. As an informal adjunct of the Patent Office it could materially aid in the diffusion of useful knowledge. Such was its original design. It owes its origin to the efforts of Dr. Lee, of Georgia, who was its first Secretary. But no sooner had it manifested promise of influence and prosperity than it was seized upon and perverted by men sharp enough to see its capabilities as a means of personal emolument. For two or three years afterwards it managed *to get on tolerably well, when it fell into a decline*; and now we hear of its death at Richmond.

Pleasures of Misery.—The Charleston *Mercury* finds its chief enjoyment in being miserable. It talks of disunion with melancholy satisfaction. The late elections have by no means gone as it could have wished. Like the distressed Hibernian damsel, the South has been ruined times without number. The latest disaster has been the repudiation of the English bill. The whole North, says the *Mercury*, is sectionalized. Almost every man who voted for the Lecompton act is politically buried. "The President's home, and county and State have turned their faces in rebuke and anger away from him." The *Mercury* does not impute this to Scotch pipes, or any such nonsense as the wrath of the iron interest. And it concludes with this touching appeal: "People of the North, leave us to our rights in peace or we dissolve the Union!"

Frost made its appearance on the line of the Hudson River two nights ago, and coated over with ice all standing water to the thickness of a quarter of an inch. On Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock, snow fell at New-Hamburg, but it had vanished by the morning.

[illegible]

[illegible] Changes in the Cabinet [illegible] Jefferson Davis—Commandant [illegible] Brooklyn Navy-Yard, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. [illegible]

General Jefferson Davis [illegible] Northern tour, and with many of his [illegible] ern people changed.

The Hon. James Cass, of Mississippi [illegible] of Senator Douglas.

The rumors relative to changes in the Cabinet [illegible] stoutly denied. [illegible]

The President has appointed [illegible] of the Land Office at Washington [illegible]

[illegible]

Seventy new inventions have been patented [illegible] this week [illegible]

Most of our distinguished officials are [illegible] Richmond, attending the Fair.

[illegible]

Washington, Thursday, Oct. [illegible]

The balance in the Treasury on Monday [illegible] The drafts paid were [illegible] and the reduction of the public debt [illegible]

Commodore Breese is appointed to the command of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, in place of Commodore Kearney, who has been ordered [illegible] President of the Light-House Board, during the absence of Commodore Shubrick.

It is said that there is in course of preparation at the State Department a reply to our official dispatch informing our Government of the purpose of Great Britain to suppress fillibusterism in Central America.

The military force in the Department of Texas will probably be increased by troops from [illegible] and, in view of the present Indian hostilities.

The estimates for next year's expenditures are not yet completed, and not until they are will it be decided what measures are necessary for the increase of the revenue.

The subject of our foreign affairs occupies a large share of the attention of the Administration. The President has been at the State Department every day during the week.

General Paez and suite arrived here to-night from New-York.

The California and Salt Lake Mail.

St. Louis, Thursday, Oct. [illegible]

The California and Salt Lake Mail arrived at St. Joseph on the 23d inst. Eight passengers came from San Francisco to Salt Lake, among them Mr. Walker [illegible] route to New-Hampshire. Mr. Walker speaks in high terms of the California and Salt Lake Mail line. The weather was fine, the grass good, and the Indians numerous.

The citizens of Carson Valley were asking for a Territorial Government.

Col. Andrews, of the Sixth Infantry, with one thousand men and one hundred and fifty wagons, were met at Alkali Springs, en route to Benicia.

The mail left Salt Lake on the 2d inst. Everything was quiet and prosperous among the Saints. The United States District Court was in session, Judge Sinclair presiding. The Grand Jury was composed of wagon masters and old mountaineers.

Severe snow-storms had occurred on the mountains, and several hundred animals had been lost.

Later from Havana.

Savannah, Thursday, Oct. [illegible]

The steamship *Isabel*, from Havana on the [illegible] inst., has arrived here. Sugars were firm. The stock at Havana and Matanzas was limited to [illegible] boxes. Molasses was dull and firm. Freights were very dull and declining. Exchange was high and firm: Sterling, 15@15½ ℔ cent. premium, and on New-York at sixty days, 4@4½ ℔ cent. premium.

Capt. Quiry and the officers and crew of the lost bark *Phantom*, of Philadelphia, arrived safe in Havana on the 11th inst. The cook and steward were drowned.

Politics in Albany.

Albany, Thursday, Oct. [illegible]

The prominent Hard-Shell Democrats, including Attorney-General Tremain, General Clinton, Rufus W. Peckham, W. W. Winne, Col. [illegible] and others, are about to issue a letter calling for the most earnest support of the Democratic ticket, and cautioning Democrats against being influenced by the action of any Democratic papers that may have been purchased by the Republicans.

The Americans held quite a large meeting last night, and indorsed the nomination of John H. Livingston for Congress. The party is, however, divided—many denying the power of the General Committee to fill the vacancy, and declaring in favor of Mr. [illegible] The *Statesman* does not hoist Mr. Livingston's name.

Election of Judges by the Vermont Legislature.

Montpelier, Vt., Thursday, Oct. [illegible]

The Legislature, in Joint Assembly this afternoon, elected the following named gentlemen Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts: Isaac F. Redfield, of Windsor, Chief Justice; [illegible] of Burlington, Luke P. Poland, of St. Johnsbury, [illegible] O. Aldis, of St. Albans, [illegible] and James Barrett, of Woodstock, Assistant Justices.

The Hon. Edward Everett is in town, and delivers his oration on Washington in this place this evening.

Illinois Politics.

St. Louis, Thursday, Oct. [illegible]

Dr. Leroy denies through the Chicago *Herald* having withdrawn from the Congressional race in the Third District of Illinois.

Accident on the Buffalo and Corning Railroad.

Corning, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. [illegible]

The night express West, which left this place at 5½ o'clock this morning for Buffalo, on the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, was thrown from the track between Conesus and Springwater, [illegible] miles north of Corning. Mr. O'Neill, a drover, [illegible] Reed, of Greene, Chenango County, and an infant were killed, and one other person, whose name is unknown, is so severely injured that he cannot live. Fifteen others were somewhat injured.

Marine Disaster—Yellow Fever at Savannah.

Savannah, Wednesday, Oct. 27.

Capt. Hayden of the ship *Gebhard*, from New-York, off Hatteras on Saturday in a storm, saw a schooner capsized bottom upwards, and thinks all on board of her perished. She was about 125 tons burthen. Her hull was of a light lead color and her bottom green.

There was only one death by yellow fever in this city to-day.

Fires.

PLANING MILL BURNT AT LOWELL.

Boston, Thursday, Oct. [illegible]

In Lowell last night a large wooden building occupied by Nesmith & Co., for a planing-mill and containing valuable machinery and a large quantity of lumber, was destroyed by fire. Loss [illegible] mostly insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

FLOUR MILL BURNT AT MADISON, IND.

Madison, Thursday, Oct. [illegible]

Messrs. Shrewsbury & Wright's flouring mill, one of the largest in the country, was totally destroyed by fire this morning, with [illegible] bushels of wheat. The loss is stated at [illegible] insured for [illegible]

The United States Agricultural Fair.

Richmond, Va., Thursday, Oct. [illegible]

The United States Agricultural Fair grounds were again largely attended to-day. The Hon. [illegible] Cushing made an able address, taking strong State rights grounds, and in favor of the acquisition of Cuba and Mexico.

Masonic Dedication.

Burlington, [illegible] Thursday, Oct. [illegible]

The Grand Lodge of [illegible] to-day dedicated the Masonic Hall in this place with all the honors.

The Hudson River [illegible]

[illegible], Thursday, Oct. [illegible]

The steamship [illegible] from New-York, arrived at [illegible]

The Allegheny County (Pa.) [illegible] Case.

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, Oct. 28.

This morning, before the full bench of the [illegible] the case of The Commonwealth [illegible] The Commissioners of Allegheny County was heard, on an application for a mandamus to compel the respondents to levy a railroad tax. [illegible] for the petitioner, opened the case, [illegible] the record by substituting [illegible] whose term of office has expired, which was agreed to. The gentleman spoke for two hours, in an able argument, which was responded to by THOMAS WILLIAMS, in behalf of the respondents, who, in opening his speech, referred to the record as defective. After some discussion, it was agreed to waive the objection against the application on the grounds of informality. He spoke nearly three hours, and was listened to with much attention. Mr. [illegible] will make the closing argument. Great interest is manifested in the case, and the court-room was crowded all day with spectators.

Thanksgiving in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 28.

The Governor has appointed Thursday, November 25, as a day for Thanksgiving in this State.

Thanksgiving in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 28.

Thanksgiving in Massachusetts is appointed for Nov. 25.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 28.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city yesterday were twenty-one.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The "Daughter of the Regiment" will be given to-night for the second time. The cast includes the names of PICCOLOMINI, [illegible].

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. BOUCICAULT'S drama of "Sixtus the Fifth" was revived here last night under the title of the "Pope of Rome." The work has been played in this City at the Bowery Theatre, and is well known in the provinces. It is based on the old tradition of Sixtus, who assumed extreme senility in order that he might obtain possession of the papal chair—an impossible attainment with youth, ambition and firmness at his back. The play, although shorter than the original version, is still too long. It hangs fire and tries the patience of the audience. As a work of art it is perhaps the least meritorious of Mr. BOUCICAULT'S productions, although the dialogue is frequently very good. The construction is commonplace, the situations hackneyed, the incidents of the bloody melodramatic hue. A play so overwrought needs good acting, and this it certainly did not receive last night. Miss AGNES ROBERTSON is a charming actress in her line, but Bianca does not belong to it. The best-drawn character is that of Hugo, a soldier of fortune, played by Mr. BOUCICAULT with decided ability. A Mr. MADDOCKS made his début at this house in the character of the Count, and produced some fine effects in the 'Ercles vein. Mr. MADDOCKS would be considered ultra in the Bowery. The gorgeousness of his style astonished the habitués of Niblo's, and, we fear we must add, offended them. The drama has been placed on the stage with care, and displays a large quantity of good scenery. The house is well attended.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—This evening Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE will take her benefit, upon which occasion will be presented the attractive play of "Adrienne Le Couvreur," to which will be added SHAKSPEARE'S "Katherine and Petruchio." The houses at this theatre have been crowded nightly, and Mrs. HAYNE has been received with every demonstration of delight. Her engagement terminates on Saturday evening.

The members of the Rev. Mr. COREY'S Church and Society had a pleasant gathering in the lecture-room of the Church on West Eighteenth-street last evening, to hear Little ELLA give some of her readings and recitations. The large room was crowded and a fine collation was partaken of by the company, after which ELLA and her mother were introduced by Mr. J. H. WARDWELL at the request of the Pastor. ELLA acquitted herself to the astonishment of all, and could not have had a more gratifying reception. A handsome sum was raised and handed to the mother. Mr. COREY announced a benefit-reading for Little ELLA, to come off on Tuesday evening of next week at the Musical Exchange rooms of Mr. CURRIER, corner of Broadway and Broome-street, which were tendered for the purpose.

[illegible]

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter [illegible] much anxiety is felt. Mr. EISFELD is still in Fayal, and the state of his health prohibits the possibility of his return this Winter. The terrible shock caused by the catastrophe to the Austria terminated in an inflammation of the lungs, under which Mr. EISFELD is still suffering. He desires it to be known, therefore, that for the season, at least, he will be unable to resume his duties in this City as Conductor of the Philharmonic and teacher of music. With rest and the genial climate of the Azores, we may reasonably hope to have him restored to us early in the Spring. It is pleasant to hear that he is meeting with every attention from the good people of Fayal. [illegible]

Death of the Hon. Alvah Hunt.

We regret to hear of the decease of the Hon. ALVAH HUNT, whose connection with public affairs has made him well known to the people of this State. He died, yesterday morning, at the residence of SETH C. HAWLEY, Esq., after an illness of but few days. He was a native of Seekonk, L. I., but spent the larger portion of his active life in Greene, Chenango County, where he was an honorable, upright and successful merchant. He was elected by the Whigs of that district to the State Senate, and in 1852 was nominated by the Whigs and elected Treasurer of the State. His discharge of the duties of that office, and of the more difficult duties of the Canal Board, of which he became ex officio a member, was marked by intelligence and fidelity. After leaving Albany he removed to this City, and became Treasurer of the Des Moines Improvement. He married many years ago a sister of the Hon. JOHN BIRDSALL, who survives him in impaired health and under circumstances of great affliction. Some four or five days since Mr. HUNT was seized with partial paralysis, while sitting in his office, and gradually sunk under the blow until his death yesterday morning. He was 60 years of age. His decease will be deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Large Fire in Sixth-street.

TWO PERSONS AND TWELVE HORSES BURNT TO DEATH—LOSS $12,000.

The alarm for the Fifth District at 8:47 last night was caused by the discovery of a fire in the cooper-shop attached to JONES' brewery in Sixth-street, between Avenues B and C. The flames soon communicated to the stable in the basement of the brewery, in which there were twelve valuable cart horses. All effort to save the horses proved unavailing.

The flames communicated to a five-story tenement house adjoining the brewery, in which there was a large number of families. The smoke from the brewery having filled the house, rendered it almost impossible for the inmates to escape; as it was, two persons named MICHAEL HESSEL, a German, aged 50, and his daughter, CATHERINE HESSEL, were suffocated. Their lifeless bodies were conveyed to the Eleventh Ward Station-house.

The brewery and house are damaged to the extent of $6,000; the value of the horses is estimated at $4,000—all insured. Both buildings belonged to DAVID JONES.

DEDICATION OF A CHURCH AT BERGEN, N. J.—The First Presbyterian Church of Bergen, N. J., was dedicated last evening. Dedicatory prayer by the Rev. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., of this City; sermon by the Rev. E. W. FRENCH, pastor of the church; address by the Rev. Mr. PARKER, of Bergen Point. This church is a handsome and tasteful brick edifice, of gothic architecture, 98 feet in length, and 58 in breadth. It is without galleries, has an organ-loft, and contains 136 pews, capable of seating 700 persons. Its tower and spire are conspicuous at the Narrows, Brooklyn, and Elizabethtown. The church has an excellent bell. The building was commenced about a year ago. Its interior is elegantly furnished by the ladies of the congregation. The Church was organized two years ago, with 24 members. Eighty-eight have since been added. The Rev. E. W. FRENCH has been the pastor from the beginning. The edifice is situated on Bergen Heights near the plank-road, and overlooks the Bay. Its entire cost is $18,000. Congregational singing is adopted, and the specimen given last night was highly creditable.

[illegible] the Abolitionists. [illegible] lately delivered [illegible]

[illegible] has ever asserted [illegible] to interfere with [illegible] the guaranty of State [illegible]

[illegible] "The Abolitionist Party" [illegible] has often denied the right of the Federal Government to interfere with Slavery in the States. "The Abolitionist Party" assumed an organized form in 1833, when the American Anti-Slavery Society was instituted at Philadelphia. The Declaration of Sentiments adopted on that occasion, and written by Mr. GARRISON himself, the originator of the movement, contained this explicit avowal:

"We fully and unanimously recognize the sovereignty of each State to legislate exclusively on the subject of the Slavery which is tolerated within its limits; we conceive that Congress, under the present national compact, has no right to interfere with any of the Slave States in relation to this momentous subject."—*Platform of Am. A. S. Soc. p. 10.*

The same admission is also made in the Constitution of the Society, (Art. II.,) where it is said:

"While it [the Society] admits that each State in which Slavery exists, has, by the Constitution of the United States, the exclusive right to legislate in regard to its abolition in said State, it shall aim to convince all our fellow-citizens, by arguments addressed to their understandings and consciences," &c., &c.—*Platform, p. 3.*

Over and over again, amidst the mobocratic excitements of 1835-6-7, did the Abolitionists reiterate these declarations; but the slaveholders and their allies drowned their voice with a perpetual roar of calumny. Their acts, too, were in strict accordance with the doctrine of State sovereignty. Of the thousands of petitions which they sent to Congress in 1835-6-7, and which, under the operation of a gag-rule, enacted for the purpose, were laid upon the table "unread, undebated and unreferred," there was not one asking that body to perform an unconstitutional act. They were all carefully adjusted to the provisions of the Constitution, as expounded by CLAY, WEBSTER, and other leading statesmen of that or a former period. Not one of them asked Congress to interfere with slavery in the States.

The American Anti-Slavery Society holds to-day the same view of the powers of the National Government which it so clearly set forth in 1833. In this view the great body of the Abolitionists concur. There is, however, a small party, of which GERRIT SMITH is the acknowledged leader, which holds that the National Government has full power, under the Constitution, to abolish Slavery in every part of the country. That party is not "The Abolitionist Party," but, according to its own chosen designation, the party of "Radical Abolitionists," in distinction from that.

The American Anti-Slavery Society and its friends hold essentially the same doctrines of the Constitution that are held by the Republican Party. They set up no new glosses or interpretations whatever; but, believing that the Constitution is, in some of its clauses, Pro-Slavery, and, therefore, immoral, they would have the North repudiate it, withdraw from the Union of which it is the bond, and organize a new Government free from all complicity with Slavery.

THURSDAY, Oct. 28, 1858. VINDEX.

Slavery in Turkey—Correction of a Statement in Gov. Seward's Speech.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. SEWARD was mistaken when he said that free labor had supplanted slave labor everywhere but Russia and Turkey. Russia is the only exception. The only slaves in Turkey, are the female inmates of the harems of some of the great men, and a few male domestic servants. But tillage of the soil by slaves is unknown. The peasantry are not even serfs. They pay the Mussulman middlemen, to whom the Government leases the villages, and the land attached thereto, by a fixed proportion of the crops and other products of the soil, which is quite as good a sort of tenure as that enjoyed by the peasantry in most other countries of Europe. Owing to the absence of a good police, and the general inefficiency of the laws, the rayahs are frequently robbed and maltreated by passing Turks, but no such thing as either a slave, or even an *adscriptus glebæ*, is known in any part of Turkey, except in the cases we have mentioned. Forced labor is exacted by the troops when on the march in time of war, but this is done by every army on the European continent.

The Christian peasantry in no part of the empire are liable to forced removal from their homes, much less to sale in market overt. The only portion of the Turkish dominions in which an approach to serfdom was to be found, of late years, was in the Danubian prior to 1848. The condition of the Wallachian and Moldavian peasantry was precisely similar to that of the Russian; they were bred to the soil, were forced to labor for their seigneurs, and were beaten at pleasure, though their masters were their countrymen and members of the same church. The result was that vast numbers from time to time fled into Turkey, and now form thriving villages along the whole line of the Danube, and in Bosnia, in the enjoyment of a much larger share of comforts and prosperity than the majority of the peasantry in either France or Italy. They have an unlimited supply of land, large crops, and flocks and herds, and the drawbacks from their happiness is simply the chance of being now and then visited by a Turkish dignitary, who won't pay for the food consumed by himself and his suite. As far as regards the main elements of material happiness, there is no peasant in European Turkey at least, where his co-religionists are in a majority, who would care to change places with his Russian brother. He is exempt, also, from one of the most terrible scourges of the unhappy Mujik, the military conscription. In Turkey the dominant class do all the fighting. What makes the conditions of the Turkish rayah deplorable is, not that he is a slave or a serf, but that he lives under the most galling kind of political tyranny—tyranny based on difference of religion and race. His property, to be sure, is insecure, because the laws are badly administered, and the country suffers in consequence; but he has managed in the midst of all to develop a sort of rude energy and independence which will one day or other bear fruit.

Still Another Accession—Letter from Gouv. Kemble.

We are glad to see by the following letter that GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE, who has been nominated as the especial Administration candidate for Congress in the Westchester District, repudiates what has been represented to be the settled policy of the President in regard to the admission of Kansas. We have very little doubt that the Administration itself will ere long be constrained to take the same position:

"COLD SPRING, Monday, Oct. 25, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I received your note of the 21st inst., only on Saturday evening, which will explain the delay in answering it. I regret it the more, because I have no desire to conceal what I should think my proper course in the supposed contingency. The question put me is, "Should you be elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, and Kansas before attaining the population required by the English bill, should present herself for admission to the Union, would you, without regard to her population, vote for her admission with a Constitution declaring her a Free State?"—I answer, Yes!

I approved of the recommendation of the President, and the action of the Democratic Party at the last session of Congress, in relation to the admission of Kansas into the Union, not that I entertained any predilection for the Lecompton Constitution, but because it was the simplest mode of settling a vexed question that was agitating the whole country, and embarrassing all the legislation of Congress, not doubting at the same time that the Slavery clause would be modified by the people of the State, who alone possessed the legal power to do it,—the right of Congress extending only to the acceptance or rejection of the State with the Constitution as presented to it.

Having thus approved of the reception of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, I certainly would not reject her when she lawfully presents herself for admission into the Union under a free Constitution—at the same time I confess that as an original proposition, I consider the reception of new States before they have attained a population that would entitle them to a seat in the House of Representatives, to be wrong in principle, and injurious to the rights of the older members of the Union. Very respectfully and truly yours, GOUV. KEMBLE.

E. A. DOOLITTLE, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Mr. Blair and Judge Douglas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 25, 1858.

Isaac H. Sturgeon, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I have received your note putting certain interrogatories to me in reference to the conversation held by Judge DOUGLAS and myself at his house last Winter. It has always been a principle with me to hold sacred every private conversation between any gentleman and myself, and this will forbid my saying anything in answer to the questions you have asked. Although Mr. DOUGLAS, by his conduct to me, and by the unscrupulous attacks of his partisans, has forfeited all claim on my forbearance, yet I do not consider that because others have failed to conform to the proprieties of life, it furnishes an excuse for me to follow their example.

After what has been said, however, it is just and proper to myself to say, that the letter which was written by me to Mr. B. GRATZ BROWN, of the Missouri *Democrat*, and which has been the basis of the assaults made on me by Mr. DOUGLAS' partisans for violating an alleged confidence, was *written in strict accordance with the wishes of Judge Douglas himself*. In fact, I deemed it to be the single object of the interview to which I was invited to mitigate, through me, the hostility of the radical Democratic Press of St. Louis towards him. I wrote for this purpose, believing it to be his desire, and I had no agency whatever in giving currency to the rumors about the contents of that letter which have found their way into the newspapers. The blackguardism of the newspapers in the interest of Mr. DOUGLAS on this account compels me to make this explanation, and is the only occasion for my writing a word on the subject.

I have said I was invited to this interview by Judge DOUGLAS. I say so to repel the idea that I sought any [illegible]

COLFAX, of Indiana, [illegible] been treated as a private matter, I take the occasion to say that neither the message sent me, nor anything that ever occurred between Judge DOUGLAS and myself [illegible] for three cheers over the defeat of the Emancipationists of Missouri, and my own defeat by the Pro-Slavery Lecompton-Buchanan Democracy of Missouri.

Yours, FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.

Later from Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

We have received a file of the Vera Cruz *Progreso*, to Oct. 2.

We find in it a decree of the Constitutional Government, proroguing to the end of the year the permission to introduce foreign soap, rice, lard and corn, under the decree of the 9th of April last.

A Señor D. FAUSTINO SUAREZ had been arrested, on his arrival in the steamer *Mexico* from Havana, with a number of letters on his person addressed to the Zuloaguista General, COBOS, and to a number of priests, &c., recommending him as an adventurous Spanish soldier worthy of their patronage in the struggle against the Constitutionalists. A Señor RAMON PELLON, of Vera Cruz, to whom some of the letters were addressed, was discovered by them to be of the wrong stripe, and is held up by the *Progreso* in an [illegible] light.

A force of 300 of the Zuloaguistas, with two field pieces, had been routed ignominiously by a handful of Constitutionalists, between Soledad and Camaron, on the 25th ult.

Long particulars are given in the *Progreso*, of the 1st inst., of a conspiracy discovered in the City of Mexico, of the Zuloaguistas, and in which a large deposit of arms was found, and a list of 271 persons who had been devoted to assassination, with arrangements to start four large fires about the city so as to distract attention while they prosecuted their designs.

The papers before us contain nothing so late in reference to the movements of the great bodies of the Constitutionalists and the Zuloaguistas as we have already published.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 28.

The steamship *Mexico* has arrived here with Galveston dates to the 26th inst.

The United States sloop-of-war *Plymouth* was waiting off Vera Cruz, on the 22d inst., for Mr. FORSYTH, the American Minister, who was hourly expected.

Capt. DAHLGREEN had visited General GARZA at Tampico, and obtained from him the promise of reparation for outrages on Americans.

Naval and Marine Intelligence.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.—The Naval Department have chartered the steamers *America* and *Canada* for the Paraguay expedition. These steamers arrived here about a month ago from Quebec, *en route* for the Pacific, to take their place on the line to Fraser's River, and have been undergoing repairs at Green Point. They were built at Niagara for the Lake trade, in conjunction with the Grand Trunk Railroad. They are said to be very substantial vessels, and well found in all respects. The owner receives $4,000 per month for their charter.

The steamer *Westernport* received on board her Marine Guard yesterday, consisting of twelve non-commissioned officers and privates, under command of Lieut. COHEN.

The United States storeship *Release*, Lieutenant-Commanding WM. A. PARKER, took in the last of her stores yesterday, and will sail at noon on Saturday, for Paraguay. Her officers are Lieutenant-Commanding WM. A. PARKER; Lieutenants J. S. FILLEBROWN and J. G. MAXWELL; Midshipman G. S. PERKINS. She is the second store-ship sent out.

Commodore KEARNEY, Commanding at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has been detached, and ordered to the head of the Light-house Board, in place of Commodore SHUBRICK, sent in command of the Paraguay Expedition. Commodore BREESE assumes the command at the Navy-yard.

PERSONAL.

The Emperor Napoleon has presented to the Empress' mother, Mme. de Montijo, the splendid mansion in the Champs-Elysées, lately purchased of the Marquis de Lauriston. The property is valued at 4,000,000 francs. The Emperor also gives a million of francs as his contribution to the dowry of Mlle. Paniega, the future Duchess of Malakoff; while her Majesty superintends the preparation of the bride's *trousseau*.

Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte recently visited Keswick and Appleby, accompanied by Mr. John Rayson, who has translated for him the Song of Solomon into the Cumberland dialect. This forms one of a hundred provincial dialects into which Prince Lucien Bonaparte is having the Song of Solomon translated.

The Emperor of Russia has conferred the Order of Saint Vladimir de Franconière, first aide-de-camp to Prince Napoleon, and that of Saint Stanislas on the other two officers who accompanied the Prince to Warsaw.

Mr. John Stuart Mill retires from the Examinership of the India House, which he has held for many years. It is his intention to seek an improvement in his health by settling down for the Winter in a warmer climate.

The Minister of Public Instruction in Prussia has decided that henceforth *Terence* and *Plautus* shall not be used as class-books in the public schools of that country.

Mrs. Estelle Lewis is the guest of the Baroness de Bellecote, in Paris.

Miss Coutts has offered the sum of £15,000 toward the endowment of a bishopric in British Columbia.

M. Adams, the sculptor, is engaged upon a bust of the Empress Eugénie.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Oct. 30.

I.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Demoralizing Effects of Prize Fights—The State Judiciary—Corruptibility of Congress—One more Unfortunate—The Routes to the Pacific—The Mexican Problem—Judge PARKER on the Stump—No more Marys for the Catholics—The Chinese Negotiations—Gov. SEWARD'S Speech—The English on the Plata—South Carolina Speaks—Federal Union of the British North American Provinces—An Important Change in the Navy—Short Articles on Current Topics.

II.—SHOCKING BUTCHERY OF THE GOULDY FAMILY—Full Particulars.

III.—THE FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP—The Encounter of JOHN MORRISSEY and the "Benicia Boy" in Canada.

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V.—OUR LONDON, PARIS AND ST. PETERSBURG CORRESPONDENCE—European News and Gossip.

VI.—THE SLAVERY QUESTION—Speech of Gov. SEWARD at Rochester, in full.

VII.—THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION—Proceedings of the Convention at Brussels—Editorial Correspondence.

VIII.—IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO—Particulars of the Engagement between VIDAURRI and MIRAMON.

IX.—OBITUARY NOTICES—Deaths of Distinguished Persons.

X.—PERSONAL GOSSIP—Movements of Public Characters.

XI.—DOMESTIC NEWS—Summary for the week.

XII.—CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS—Summary for the week.

XIII.—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—Money and Stock Movements during the Week.

XIV.—NEW POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS.

XV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of the New-York Live Stock and Produce Markets for the Week—Miscellaneous Items.

XVI.—THE WOOL TRADE—Special Reports of the Recent Wool Sales in American, English and German Markets.

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All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, corner Spruce and Nassau-streets.

Fraser's River and San Francisco.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers per the ship GRAY FEATHER will please have their baggage on board, Pier No. 6, North River, on MONDAY, Nov. 1, by 12 o'clock, as she will positively sail. A few more passengers can be taken at reduced rates by immediate application to L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st.

Men's Fine Clothing, Business Suits, Furnishing Goods, &c., at moderate prices for quality. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal sts.)

Personal Taste Consulted. Twelve Different Styles Dress Hats. At GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway.

The Hat, Face and Figure should Agree. Twelve styles to choose from. At GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway.

[illegible] at the extreme low price of FIFTY DOLLARS. The prices of all our standard machines have been greatly reduced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES [illegible] well known, [illegible] have always been cheaper in fact, considering what they will do, [illegible]. Call and examine the new machines at the low prices. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

For California, San Francisco and Fraser River.—The clipper ship GRAY FEATHER is very rapidly taking in her cargo, and will sail positively in a few days. A few passengers can be accommodated at the very low rates of passage by applying immediately at the office of L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st., or on board, Pier No. 6, North River.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines. They are the favorites for families. [illegible]

Heavy Arrivals of CHINA, BRONZES, &c. FROM EUROPE.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO. Are now opening the *largest and most elegant assortment* of goods they have ever received, being the results of Mr. Haughwout's recent purchases when in Europe. Consisting in part of ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINING SERVICES, BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES, CANDELABRAS, FINE PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS, PARIAN STATUARY, PARIS FANCY GOODS, &c., &c. We also call attention to our Stock of CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES, STERLING SILVER and SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY and MIRRORS, of which we have an *unusually rich and varied assortment*, which we are prepared to sell at *Extremely moderate prices.* E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner of Broadway and Broome sts.

Jules Hauel's Eau Divine de Venus, or Nymph Soap—Renders the skin soft, fair and blooming, and entirely and speedily eradicates all cutaneous eruptions, tan, freckles, &c., imparting to the complexion the radiant, delicate bloom of perennial youth. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Perfumers and Importers, Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st.; and at retail by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

Parties Furnished AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest selection of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice cream, mottoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Ladd, Webster & Co., (Late Hunt, Webster & Co.,) TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE. For all manufacturing purposes and family use, preferable to any other machine, No. 469 Broadway.

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Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer. Dwellings, hotels, ships, warehouses, &c., thoroughly cleaned by the use of MEYER'S Miraculous Remedies. For sale at the proprietor's depôt, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-street, and by F. V. RUSHTON, druggist, general agent, Nos. 10 Astor House and 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

Soluble Glass, Chemicals, Metals, Cognac Oil, Flavorings, &c., Fire-water, rust and mildew-proof preparation, Oils, Rum, Juniper, Lavender, Neroly and Geranium, Electrotypers' Plumbago, Stove-polishers' Black Lead, Asbest, Bismuth, Malva Flower, Platina, Cadmium, Manganese, Nickel, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

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MARRIED.

HALL—MACREA.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. Barnard, THOS. S. HALL to ISABELLA D., eldest daughter of W. Macrea, all of this City.

MYGATT—ROBERTSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, at the Reformed Dutch Church, on Lafayette-place, by the Rev. Dr. De Witt, Lieut. JARED P. K. MYGATT, U. S. N., to SARAH MATILDA, daughter of Jacob A. Robertson.

RICH—WHEELER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 26, at the Church of the Messiah, by the Rev. Dr. Osgood, Mr. CHARLES O. RICH, of Boston, to Miss J. ISABELLA WHEELER, of this City.

HAYES—MOTT.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 28, by the Rev S. H. Weston, EDWARD J. HAYES, of New-York, to M. LOUISA WALACE, daughter of the late Lieut. Wm. H. Mott, U. S. N.

THOMPSON—ZELUFF.—At Port Richmond, on Tuesday, Oct. 26, by the Rev. James Brownlee, JOHN V. THOMPSON to ELIZABETH E. ZELUFF.

MULLER—HOLT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 28, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Mr. Weston, C. OTTO C. MULLER to Miss MARY L. HOLT. Also, by the Rev. Mr. Flagg, G. GRANVILLE HOLT to Miss JULIA E. HOLT, both daughters of Asa Holt, Esq.

SEIBERT—ADRIANCE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Oct. 27, by the Rev. Dr. McLane, Mr. CHARLES SEIBERT to Miss LIZZIE E. ADRIANCE, both of Brooklyn, E. D.

ROWLAND—AUSTIN.—At West Farms, Westchester Co., on Wednesday, Oct. 27, by the Rev. Mr. Van Wyck, Mr. JOHN C. ROWLAND to CATHARINE M., daughter of Lavinus Austin, Esq.

DIED.

NEWELL.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 28, ELLEN MARY, wife of Wm. E. Newell.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at No. 74 West 47th-st. Her remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

McCOWAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, at the residence of Mrs. Lovell, 7th av., near 49th-st., after a lingering illness, ISABELLA McCOWAN, in the 34th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock this morning, when the remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MONTPELLIER.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 28, at 6 o'clock A. M., GEORGES CHARLES MONTPELLIER, son of Alexander and Louisa Montpellier, of this City, aged 3 years and 9 months.

ARMSTRONG.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, PETER ARMSTRONG, son of Bartholomew and Bridget Armstrong, aged 26 years, 6 months and 12 days.

Relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Washington Engine Co., No. 20, of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 38 State-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 29, at 2 P. M.

MEN'S CASSIMERE BUSINESS SACK COATS AND VESTS.—A large assortment, cheap for quality. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—A lady, who is a rapid and excellent penman, and understands copying, desires employment. Address COPY-[illegible], care of E. Lockwood, Broadway Post-Office.

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CARPETING.—FALL IMPORTATIONS. AN EXTENSIVE STOCK AT REDUCED PRICES. [illegible] With a large stock of OIL-CLOTHS and other goods [illegible] low prices. SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

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DR. DOREMUS, HAVING OPENED HIS Chemical Laboratories, is prepared to receive Students in Analytical Chemistry. The Chemical Lectures at the New-York Medical College, East 13th-st., near 4th-av., occur in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. Apply at No. 70 Union-place.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE AIR OF GENTILITY that pervades our stock of Overcoats, Business Suits, &c., for Winter wear, commends them to the discerning. Prices moderate. WM. T. JENNINGS & CO., Pioneer Clothing House, No. 506 Broadway, southeast corner of Prince-st., opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square,) PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

SELF-MADE MEN. By CHAS. C. B. SEYMOUR. Many Portraits. 12mo, Muslin, $1 25.

A great writer has said that the history of noble, courageous, and self-denying deeds by the great men of other days does more for the proper education of youth and the right development of the latent powers than aught else that they can be taught. Mr. Seymour has borne this in mind; and his stories of men who have by their own innate talents and perseverance raised themselves to just eminence in their callings, and who have conscientiously devoted their powers to the good of their fellow-men, can not fail to elevate the ambition and purify the aims of his readers. He has chosen his characters judiciously, and his delineations are graphic and full of dramatic interest.

II.

DR. LOOMIS' NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. Elements of Natural Philosophy. Designed for Academies and High Schools. By ELIAS LOOMIS, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of the City of New-York, author of "A Course of Mathematics," &c. With 360 Illustrations. 12mo, sheep, $1.

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2. These principles are reduced to their simplest form, and, from a few elementary propositions, the most important consequences are legitimately deduced.

3. This reasoning is conducted to a great extent without the use of the Mathematics, and in no case is anything required of the pupil beyond the elements of Algebra, Geometry, and of Plane Trigonometry.

4. Throughout the volume the most important principles are illustrated by simple numerical examples.

5. Nearly every principle is illustrated by experiments, and the mode of experimenting is so clearly described and so fully illustrated by engravings, that a beginner may readily perform the experiments for himself.

6. The philosophical instruments and experiments known in common life are fully described and their theory explained.

7. The most recent discoveries in Natural Philosophy are described, so far as they come within the scope of an elementary treatise.

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IV.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL—Ichthyological View of the Ocean Telegraph; Life in Nebraska; Watering Flowers.

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X.—A list of prominent hotels in the principal cities of the Union.

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TO THE LADIES.—THE METROPOLITAN WASHING MACHINE.—This is the only really good Washing Machine ever made; it is one of the greatest labor-saving inventions of the age. In the housekeeping department, it is light, portable, durable; simple in construction, not at all liable to get out of order, easy to operate; will wash twelve shirts, or their equivalent—say thirty yards of cloth—in from five to fifteen minutes, according to their condition; and can be operated on by a boy or girl of 12 or 15 years old. Will wash bed-quilts, carpets, and the heaviest articles perfectly clean, and equally well the finest fabrics, and all kinds of clothing. It rinses clean. Will not injure the most delicate buttons or wearing apparel. One of its chief recommendations is, that it saves the wear of the clothes occasioned by the use of the rubbing-board, and it will save more than half the time, labor and expense of washing by hand. Several are now at work in this City and Brooklyn, at private houses. Price, $18. JOHN LYMAN, No. 2[illegible] Water-st., New-York.

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[illegible] TWENTY-FIRST SECTION OF [illegible] "An Act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," passed April 15th, 1857," it is provided, "That it shall not be lawful for any person to publicly keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon any day of public election within the Metropolitan Police District, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, to be recovered in the name of the people of the State of New-York, by the District Attorney of the county wherein the offence [illegible]

[illegible] that "no booth or box, for the distribution of tickets at any election, shall be erected or constructed within one hundred and fifty feet of any polling place within the said district."

It further declares that it shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail or penitentiary, not less than one, nor exceeding two years, or by a fine not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, for any person, without justifiable or excusable cause, to use personal violence upon any elector in the Metropolitan Police District, or upon any member of the Police force [illegible] in the discharge of his duty, or for any [illegible] to neglect making any arrest for an offence against a law of the State, committed in his presence, or for any person [illegible] member of the Police force [illegible]

[illegible] of the Metropolitan Police District are specially required to see that the above provisions of law are carried into effect. F. A. TALLMADGE, General Superintendent of Police.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL [illegible] — The subscribers, [illegible] thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed [illegible] leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, [illegible] and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements [illegible] call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing [illegible] CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS [illegible] FIXTURES throughout [illegible] J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st., (near [illegible]

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[illegible] Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., of Boston.
[illegible] DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia.
[illegible] GEO. W. CURTIS.
[illegible] BAYARD TAYLOR.
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[illegible] OSBORNE.
[illegible] WALDO EMERSON.
[illegible]
[illegible] PHILLIPS.
[illegible]
[illegible] PARKER.
[illegible] J. T. HEADLY.

[illegible] to Members of the Association [illegible] Members tickets are [illegible] R. J. Davis, corner [illegible] and of H. H. Dickinson, corner [illegible]

[illegible] for Single Lectures will be sold, if a sufficient [illegible] tickets are taken to fill the house. [illegible] of the Board of Directors. LEWIS ROBERTS, President.

FAMILIAR LECTURES ON HISTORY AND [illegible] will be delivered every TUESDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, from 3 [illegible] by JOHN MAC MULLEN, A. M. [illegible] No. 900 Broadway [illegible] Half tickets also for sale. [illegible] tickets for $1. To commence Tuesday, Nov. 2, [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 38 West [illegible]-st., near [illegible], is now open for the reception of pupils.

Circulars can be obtained at Mrs. Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The Seventy-eighth Term opened Sept. 13. Stages, as usual, will convey pupils residing at a distance, to and from the Institute. For further particulars, refer to HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., principal, No. 337 Madison-st.; JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President, No. 141 Henry-st.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
No. 21 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN — COOPER INSTITUTE. — This School is now open for pupils, with increased accommodations and facilities for instruction.

The Sessions will be held daily, (except Saturday,) from 9 to 12, and from 1 to 4 o'clk.

The Lady Managers have arranged with Mr. T. Addison Richards, an artist of established reputation as a successful teacher, to take the entire charge of the School, giving instruction personally in Drawing and Painting in oil and water colors.

The Wood-Engraving classes will continue, as heretofore, under the supervision of Mr. H. W. Herrick.

In pursuance of the original plan of this School, all pupils intending to join Industrial Classes are charged but $5 per quarter for daily lessons.

The Lady Managers, in consequence of the large space at their disposal through the liberality of Mr. Cooper, have determined to receive a limited number of other pupils in the Drawing Classes, at the low rate of $10 per quarter.

Also classes for painting in oil and water colors. For further information, apply at the School. Orders received at the School for drawing and engraving on wood.

MRS. J. STURGES, MISS MARY M. HAMILTON, MRS. GEORGE CURTIS, } Executive Committee.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND GYMNASIUM, YONKERS, N. Y. — The Winter session of five months will commence on the first Monday in November. The discipline of the School is military. There are at present five vacancies. Boys between the ages of 13 and 18, and only those who can bring satisfactory testimonials of character will be received. Terms for board and tuition, $300 per annum. Circulars, with full information of the School, and catalogues of its members, will be found at the Bookstore of Clark, Austin & Smith, Park-row, New-York, or furnished on application to the Principals, the Rev. GEORGE COOKE and M. N. WISEWELL.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE — REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. — This Boarding School, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 24th term on MONDAY, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., No. 31 Gold-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

PELHAM ACADEMY — WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. — G. J. CRAWFORD, A. B., T. C. D., Principal. In this Institution young gentlemen are prepared for the Universities or mercantile pursuits. The house is beautifully situated, on the shore of Long Island Sound, surrounded by extensive playgrounds, and distant from New-York, by New-Haven Railroad, 17 miles. The Winter session will commence on Nov. 1. For Circulars, with terms, references, &c., address the Principal, as above; or at the office of the British Commercial Life Insurance Company, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

MESSRS. MORSE & WRIGHT'S ACADEMY of Drawing and Painting, No. 836 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils in all legitimate branches of the above departments. Messrs. MORSE & WRIGHT'S arrangements permit them to give lessons in schools, and to private parties who may choose to make up classes at their own residences. Terms of tuition can be obtained per circulars at the store of E. DECHAUX, No. 346 Broadway, and at the room of the subscribers. M. MORSE, J. H. WRIGHT.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J. — Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE — LITCHFIELD CONN. — The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. — The Winter Term of this Institute commences Monday, Nov. 1. For Catalogue and further information, apply to the Principal, M. J. LOCKWOOD, White Plains, who can also be seen on Mondays and Fridays, during the current month of October, at the Astor House, from 3 to 5 P. M.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, NEW-YORK — A family boarding-school for twenty-four boys, reopens Nov. 3. No day pupils. No assistants. Thorough instruction by the Principal. Liberal treatment, and comforts of home. For circulars, information, or an interview, address A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

MISS RIVIERE, ARTISTE FROM PARIS, teacher of the Piano-forte and Spanish language, daughter of Mr. RIVIERE, landscape painter, informs her pupils that she will resume her lessons, and offers her services to families. Residence No. 332 4th-av., between 25th and 26th-sts.

WM. B. STOUGHTON RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and patrons that the next session of the Summit Seminary will commence on Monday next, Nov. 1. N. B. — The new building will not be used by the boarders this Winter.
Summit, Union County, N. J.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE — No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st., will send their omnibus for small boys, if requested by letter or personal application, to any part of the City.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL — AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken and 3 from Hackensack, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm, in a healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year, (no extras.) For Circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT.

MOUNT VERNON BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y. — The Winter Term will commence Monday, Nov. 1.
Circulars can be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to the Principal. JOHN OAKLEY.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. — WILLIAM SON A. M., Principal. Number limited to 12. Next session will open Nov. 1. Terms, $150 a session. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 189 Water-st., or of the Principal.

TWO OR THREE LADIES WISHING TO board where they can finish their education in the French language, drawing, painting and music, can find a pleasant home in a French family. References exchanged. Apply, after 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 90½ West 25th-st.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 873 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at the school and at RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway. Further particulars in advertisement in New-York Tribune.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES — No. 1 West 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av. There is a primary department. Principal, Mme. Don BERNARD, née De Rochefermoy, late French teacher of the Rutgers Institute.

THE BEST BUSINESS SCHOOL IS THE New-York Polytechnic, Nos. 18 and 20 4th-av. J. G. HUBBS, (15 years principal Mount Washington and Merchants' School,) Rector. Boarders only $65; bookkeepers $25.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L. I., resumes Nov. 1. A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 353 Broadway.

MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O., at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

$130 PER YEAR — ASHLAND COLLEGIATE Institute, Greene Co., N. Y. — Male and Female. The Principal will accompany students Nov. 2. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. J. BEECHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 820 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

PIANO-FORTE, SINGING AND PAINTING. — Miss M. ANTISELL continues to instruct in the above branches, in Brooklyn and vicinity, and wishes to engage a few additional pupils for the Winter. Address No. 83 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

MONS. LEOPOLD DE GRAND-VAL'S French Boarding School, Commercial and Classical, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J. Circulars at No. 6 Broad-st., Excelsior Office.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. WARRING & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett,) Principals. Lads are received and prepared for business or College. Catalogues sent on application. Winter term commences Nov. 2.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE — AT Nyack, on the Hudson. This first-class seminary for young ladies, will be reopened Nov. 1. For circulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., Nyack, N. Y.

NOVEMBER 3 — STUDENTS ARE RECEIVED at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Board and tuition, common English, $3 a week. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT Stamford, Conn. J. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars, address the Principal.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS — FOR GENTLEMEN, from 7 to 9. Drawing from plaster casts and from Nature. [illegible] SCHUSSELE's Academy, No. 668 Broadway.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN. — Winter term commences Nov. 1. Terms $[illegible] per session of five months. Circulars to be had of the Principal, C. E. WHEELER.

PRIVATE EDUCATION, NO. 806 BROADWAY — Thorough, efficient and under the best influences. Few pupils, and particular attention given to each. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE — DAY AND Boarding — Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector. C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE, NORWALK, CONN. — Terms $225 per annum. For catalogues and circulars, address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 42 East 24th-st. A primary department has been added. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, OCTOBER, 1858. — POST GRADUATE INSTRUCTION FOR 1858-9. Lectures will be delivered as follows:

IN THE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

At the College, in 49th-st., beginning on Nov. 8.

By Professor McCulloch — On the Mechanics of Solids and Fluids; on the Present State of Knowledge in relation to Heat, Light, and Electricity.

By Professor Joy — On Chemistry, with practical instruction in the Laboratory.

By Professor Peck — Civil Engineering, including Surveying, with the use of instruments, general principles of construction and graphics.

By Professor Davies — On the Higher Mathematics, and the nature and history of Mathematical Science.

By Professor Hackley — On Physical Astronomy, with the practical use of instruments.

By Professor Torrey — On Botany.

IN THE SCHOOL OF LETTERS.

At the Rooms of the New-York Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.

By Professor Lieber — On the History of Commerce; and, subsequently, on Political Science.

By Professor Nairne — On Ethics.

By Professor Guyot — On Comparative Physical Geography, in its relation to History and Modern Civilization.

By the Hon. George P. Marsh — On the English Language.

The Law School, under the charge of Professor Theodore W. Dwight, will open at the Rooms of the Historical Society, on the 1st day of November.

Price of tickets to each course $5 to all but graduates, of not more than three years' standing, of Columbia College, the New-York University, and Free Academy, to whom the price will be $3, except the course on Chemistry and the Law School, for each of which a special charge will be made.

Further information can be obtained at the Library of the Historical Society, at the office of Wm. Betts, Esq., of No. 52 Wall-st., from either of the Professors, or from the President of the College. CHARLES KING, President of Columbia College.

LADIES' CLASS — ENCORE LA METHODE ROBERTSON. — French in Sixty lessons; class for beginners followed by a conversation class; 3 lessons a week, $3 a month; also private lessons. Apply to Prof. JOSEPH GRIERRE, No. 82 4th-av., near 10th-st., from 1 till 2, and 5 till 7. From the first week pupils read, translate, and answer in French questions addressed to them.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS UNDER 12. — Terms $40, including music at $10, per quarter, in advance. Time of commencing, 1st Monday in November. Further information and good references given by correspondence. Address Mrs. WM. A. BULL, Wilton, Cannon Station, Conn.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY — Supplies schools and families with teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Teachers wanted. References — Faculty of Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. A. Greenleaf and others. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. — A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS. — The 41st semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 87 Liberty-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 21st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Residence of Principal, No. 373 East 10th-st.

A LADY WILL GIVE INSTRUCTIONS ON the piano-forte for $10 per quarter, and engage to give satisfaction. Apply at No. 280 Houston-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED — A FRENCH LADY, A NATIVE OF Paris, daughter of a Protestant clergyman, desires a situation as governess in a private family, to teach French, music and drawing. Has no objection to go to the South. Best references given and required. Address S. T. F., Box No. 1,869 Post-Office.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, NO. 290 BROADWAY. — Ladies or gentlemen wishing engagements to teach, should forward their qualifications. Principals and school officers supplied with thorough teachers for any department, without charge. Address RICE & ANDREWS.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS HIS SERVICES as visiting teacher at convenient hours in the afternoon and on Saturday, to young ladies who may wish to continue their English or classical studies. Applications for references or arrangements may be made by mail, or at No. 21 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG, A. M.

WANTED — A MUSIC TEACHER IMMEDIATELY. A lady competent to teach vocal and piano music, and also to assist in the general duties of a Female Boarding School. Apply, for three days, at No. 290 Spring-st., between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. Inquire for Dr. MILLER.

WANTED — A TEACHER OF VOCAL AND PIANO music. Call at Room No. 130 French's Hotel, till Saturday noon, 30th inst., or address PHI BETA, Great Barrington, Mass.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A SITUATION South, as governess. Has had experience in teaching. Would prefer to engage in a Baptist family. Address Miss J. E. H., Box No. 444, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — TO GO TO THE COUNTRY, A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress, where the children are not very young; she must be a capable, efficient person, and understand cutting and making children's clothes. Apply at No. 42 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED — A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Must be a good cook, and must be a Protestant, well recommended from her last employer. Apply from 9 to 12 A. M., at No. 149 Lexington-av., second door north of 29th-st.

WANTED — A NEAT SEAMSTRESS, FOR ONE month, a short way in the country; none but a neat and active person will be accepted; a reference will be required; price, $8 per month. Address note to Yonker Post-Office, Box No. 234.

WANTED — AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMily, a woman who has been accustomed to do the waiting only. None others need apply. Call with references, after 10 o'clock, at No. 19 East 26th-st.

WANTED — A MAN AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family; best of references required from last employers. Apply at No. 31 Chambers-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED — TYPE CASTERS, AT CORTELYOU'S New-York Type Foundry and Printer's Warehouse, No. 29 Spruce-st.

WANTED — HARDWARE — A YOUNG MAN WITH some knowledge of the retail hardware business. Address HAMILTON, Chatham-square Post-Office.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway,
and corner of Reade and Elm sts.

The only establishment in the United States extensively engaged in the manufacture of

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, ARBORS, LIONS, DEER, DOGS, LAMPS, FOXES, EAGLES, WILD BOAR, FIGURES for NICHES and GAS BURNERS, SCRIPTURAL and MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS
Suitable for DWELLINGS, HOSPITALS, PRISONS and SEMINARIES, HAT TREES, FIRE-SET STANDS, and BRACKETS of all kinds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

IRON STABLE FURNITURE,
HAY RACKS, MANGERS, and STALL PARTITIONS.

In addition to their Ornamental Department, J. B. & Co. are prepared to execute orders to any extent for all descriptions of

IRON-WORK FOR BUILDINGS,
ROOFS, GIRDERS, LINTELS, SKY-LIGHTS, IRON CASES for LIBRARIES, and for TOWN and COUNTRY RECORDS.

For evidence of their ability in this line, they refer to
THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY,
THE CEILINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
AND
SENATE CHAMBER,
and to other work now in progress on the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the NATIONAL CAPITOL.

HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
for DWELLINGS, STORES, CHURCHES and LARGE EDIFICES.

BEEBE'S
CELEBRATED KITCHEN RANGES,
Established beyond Experiment, and without question the most reliable Cooking Apparatus for Families in use.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
Manufactory corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the Times Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable, much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depot at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON — 400 PACKS ASSORTED numbers for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at a large deduction from market prices.
A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

NEW COPPER LIGHTNING ROD — DAVIS Patent — One entire piece from top to bottom, without joint or coupling. Agents wanted. Lyon Manufacturing Co., Proprietors, No. 424 Broadway.

TELEGRAPH WIRE — BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON — SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES — For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED — SITUATIONS FOR TWO VERY EXperienced nurses; one a middle-aged and most respectable person, fully capable of taking entire charge of an infant from birth, and a most trustworthy servant; the other is an English Protestant, and is also fully experienced with young children, and is an excellent seamstress. Both are persons of good manners, kind and obliging dispositions, which their references in Brooklyn, being of the highest order, will testify. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED — A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and games; can produce the best City references; no objection to a boarding-house or hotel; also, a first-class chambermaid and waitress; can produce the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 10 East 13th-st., one door east of 4th-av., between the hours of 9 and 5.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 193 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing, and is willing to assist in care of children. No objection to travel with the family; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 467 2d-av., corner of 28th-st.

WANTED — BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, NEAT, tidy, willing and obliging young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse, laundress, or to do plain sewing; would do housework in a small family; is a person of good moral character and perfectly efficient in the duties of a family domestic. Apply to E. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED — A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as waitress and chambermaid, or waitress alone, in a respectable private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference given. Apply at No. 121 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking perfectly; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Best of City references given. Call at No. 471 6th-av., in the fancy store, between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED — BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook, and assist in the washing and ironing; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; wages $7. Also a regular chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the washing; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED — A SITUATION AS COOK IN A HOtel or first-class boarding-house, by a woman who understands making all sorts of jellies, pastries, &c.; satisfactory reference given. Inquire until Nov. 1 at No. 314 Mott, near Bleecker-st. None need apply but those who want a good cook, and can afford good wages.

WANTED. — A MIDDLE-AGED LADY DESIRES a situation as housekeeper in a first-class hotel or boarding-house; she is competent to take charge and bring up a family of children; can give the best of references both as to respectability and capability. Address D. E., No. 63 West 38th-st.

WANTED — BY TWO ACTIVE YOUNG WOMEN, situations as good plain cooks, washers and ironers, or would do general housework. An American girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter or nurse and seamstress. They are well recommended. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED — A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and to do the fine washing and ironing or plain sewing. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED — A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE, smart young woman as good cook, and assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker, and willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 298 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED — SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls, the first — a Protestant — as nurse and seamstress, and the other one as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress; the best of City references can be given by both. Call at No. 132 24th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED — BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; she is an excellent washer and ironer. Also, a girl to do chamberwork and waiting. The best City reference, if required. Inquire at No. 126 West 11th-st., corner Greenwich-av., in the girl's last place, for two days.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as seamstress and dressmaker; understands her business perfectly; has no objection to do a little chamberwork, or mind children; willing to go into the country or travel with a family. Can be seen at No. 35 3d-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED — BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT OF middle age, a situation to take charge of an infant, or the care of one or two children; is capable of instructing them if required, and a neat, plain sewer. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, at No. 313 4th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED — A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as plain cook, or will do general housework in a small private family; she is a first-rate washer and ironer; she is tidy and neat in her habits, and has no connections in this country. Call at No. 225 Mulberry-st., up stairs, front room.

WANTED. — A YOUNG LADY WISHES A HOME, where she will be considered one of the family; she will superintend the charge of children, and make herself useful and companionable. Address immediately USEFULNESS, Yorkville Post-Office.

WANTED — A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; can do all kinds of baking; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has got the best of City reference; can be seen for two days, at No. 131 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., rear first floor.

WANTED — BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation, to take care of children, or to do plain sewing; also, to do light chamberwork. The best of City references can be given. Call at No. 393 4th-av., from 8 till 4 o'clock.

WANTED — A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS chambermaid and seamstress, with eight years' reference from her last place; don't object to go either to Williamsburg or New-York; will be found willing, neat and tidy. Inquire at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED — A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl, to take care of children or do light chamberwork; good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 57 West 31st st., northwest corner 6th-av., 2d floor.

WANTED — A SITUATION BY A PERFECT COOK, first-class washer and ironer, with over three years' references from a first-class family; would either go to Williamsburg or New-York. Can be found at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED — A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG LADY, as a dressmaker or seamstress, who understands all kinds of family sewing, and is a first-class shirtmaker; can cut and fit for children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 20 East 23d-st.

WANTED — BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as nurse; would do plain sewing or light chamberwork if required; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE EXPERIENCED woman, a situation as cook or laundress, or would do chamberwork. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 85 East 13th-st., in the store, for two days.

WANTED. — AN AMERICAN LADY OF RESPECtability wishes to engage to take charge of a gentleman's house, or as companion to an invalid lady, or as matron in a school. Apply at No. 17 5th-st., for one week.

WANTED — A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. No objection to travel South. Best of City reference given. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 144 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED — A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as waitress and chambermaid, or to take care of children. Apply at her present employer's, No. 54 Eldridge-st., for three days.

WANTED — A SITUATION, BY A STEADY young woman, to do the work of a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 125 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED — A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork and attend to children in a small family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 142 Johnston-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED — A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of desserts, French and American cooking; good City reference given; call at No. 94 West 15th-st.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and baker. Call at No. 76 Spring-st., in the dry-goods store, for two days.

WANTED — A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN person, as chambermaid or nurse, in a private family, or to travel with a lady; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st., for two days.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUation as chambermaid and waiter; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 230 Bowery, between Spring and Prince sts.

WANTED — A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Call at No. 517 West 24th-st., at her last place; best of City reference.

WANTED — BY A LADY, A SITUATION FOR A girl who has lived for the last three years as nurse and chambermaid in her family. Apply at No. 44 East 24th-st.

WANTED — A SITUATION BY A YOUNG, REspectable girl, that has the best references, as nurse and seamstress, or to take care of children. Call at No. 122 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED — A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as dressmaker; cuts to advantage, fits neatly, and is also a good plain sewer. Call at No. 74 Charles-st.

WANTED — A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as excellent cook and good baker. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 West 19th-st.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as chambermaid or laundress; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at her present employer's. Call at No. 4 East 29th-st.

WANTED — A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT cook, who understands her business perfectly; the best City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 408 2d-av., one door from 21st-st.

WANTED — A SITUATION BY A COLORED WOman, as chambermaid or stewardess on board of a ship; she is an honest, industrious woman. Inquire at at Nos. 221 and 223 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 22 West 16th-st., on Friday afternoon, Oct. 29.

WANTED — A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as waitress in a private family; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 41 West 32d-st.

WANTED — A SITUATION BY A SMART, ACTIVE and faithful girl; understands good cooking, housework, bread, biscuit, &c.; excellent washer and ironer; honest, economical and a most reliable servant; appreciates a good situation more than wages. Families wishing first-rate servants can be supplied promptly by applying to Mrs. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and lady's maid, or would assist in the care of children and sew; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing. Has no objection to travelling; good reference. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 315 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts., in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED — A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; lived eight years in one family; understands all kinds of family cooking. Best of City reference. No objection to leave the City. Washington preferred. Call for two days at No. 76 2d-av., between 9 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH CHAMbermaid and laundress, with the best of City reference, who is also a good cook, washer and ironer, a situation in a respectable family, either in the City or country. Call at No. 12 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would go as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 146 West 22d-st., 2d floor, front room, for 2 days, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED — BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing perfectly; is willing to assist as nurse. Satisfactory City reference given. Apply at No. 66 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED — A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable young woman; has no objection to assist at washing and ironing; will go a short distance in the country if required. Call at No. 208 1st-av.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED — A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to cook, wash and iron, or would go as laundress; understands her business well; is highly recommended from her last employer. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED — A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and excellent baker and laundress; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 36 1st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for 2 days.

WANTED — A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, to cook, wash and iron, in a small private family, or to do general housework; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 185 1st-av., between 6th and 7th sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED — SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT women — one as cook, and the other as laundress — in a first-class family; both thoroughly understand their business. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 West 27th-st.

WANTED — A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or would do general housework in a small, private family; good City reference given. Call at No. 90 West 33d-st., in the rear. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED — BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress; would assist at chamberwork if required; understands her business. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 50 Bleecker-st., for two days.

WANTED — BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter or chambermaid and nurse in a small family. Apply at No. 129 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED — A SITUATION IN A SMALL PRIVATE family as good cook and laundress. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 91 Cranberry-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn.

WANTED — A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and laundress, or to cook, wash and iron, and is a good baker; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 55 West 28th-st.

WANTED — A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook; is a good washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 24 Amity-st., corner of Greene.

WANTED — BY A GENTEEL YOUNG GIRL, A Protestant, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; is kind and affectionate with children, and can be highly recommended. Address A. J., Box No. 160 Times Office.

WANTED — A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and nursing; has good City reference. Address ADVERTISER, No. 146 West 26th-st.

WANTED — A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of children. Inquire in the fancy store No. 302 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED — BY A YOUNG, HEALTHY WOMAN, A situation as wet nurse; good reference given. Call at No. 104 Charles-st.

WANTED — A SITUATION AS WET NURSE; can come well recommended. Inquire at Merchants' Hotel, room No. 69, Cortlandt-st., from 8 till 1.

TO CALIFORNIANS. — AN AMERICAN WOman wishes a situation as wet nurse, or in other capacity, to accompany a lady to California; is prepared to pay one-half of her passage money, the other half to be deducted from her wages. Best of reference will be given, by calling upon or addressing a note to H. BARNET, store No. 128 William-st.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS for City or country, can get them daily, German, Scotch, English, Swiss, &c., at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 133 11th-st., corner of 4th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help for all who call. Conducted by a respectable American lady.

MALES.

WANTED — A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant young man, who understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; is a thorough groom as well as a driver, as will be seen by his reference; would assist in waiting, or take charge of a farm; has no objection to be generally useful, or do anything about a gentleman's place; the advertiser is not afraid of hard work; the best of City reference given; no objection to city or country, or any part of the Union. Address J. M., Box No. 178 Times Office.

WANTED — A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A Protestant single man of moral and temperate habits; he thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and will be willing to make himself agreeable to the wishes of his employer; and can produce the most satisfactory City and country references. Address a note to M. D., Box No. 145 Times Office, which will meet prompt attention, for three days.

WANTED — A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage; he is a skillful driver, also a good plain gardener, and can take care of a cow and furnace if required; 20 years' experience in this country; wages moderate for the Winter; and is willing to make himself generally useful; can give good reference. Address D. S., Box No. 101 Times Office.

WANTED — A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, who has lately arrived in this country, desires a situation as coachman and groom; he perfectly understands the proper treatment and care of gentlemen's horses, and is also a good gardener and good milker of cows; has no objections to go to any part of the country. Address J. T., Box No. 110 Times Office, or No. 38 6th-av., near 8th-st. Best reference given.

WANTED — A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable married man, with no incumbrance; understands the management and care of horses; is a careful driver; is sober, honest and obliging; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address T. D., Box No. 129 Times Office, or No. 109 West 25th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED — A SITUATION, AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a man who understands his business in both branches, and laying out of new grounds; can be highly recommended by his employers; has 11 years' experience in this country. Can be seen personally at No. 15 John-st., in the seed-store; or address M. D., Box No. 182 Times Office, which will be attended to.

WANTED — A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady man who thoroughly understands his business, and can produce the best of City and country testimonials as to character, honesty and industry; can be seen at Mr. TRAINOR'S, saddle and harness maker, No. 514 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Friday and Saturday from 9 o'clock till 4.

WANTED — BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman and gardener, with a respectable family; is a good groom and careful driver, and understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables; would go to any part of the country, and has the best of reference from his last employers. Address, this week, M. F., Box No. 119 Times Office.

WANTED — A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who has had several years experience in this City; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; can produce the best testimonials from his last employer's as to character, capability, &c. Call, or address W. E., at W. P. Trainer's, No. 514 Broadway, or at Mr. McCarty's, No. 201 Mercer-st.

WANTED. — A COACHMAN AND GARDENER DEsires a place in City or country; has six years' references from former employers; is a careful hand over horses, and is a good plain vegetable gardener; can milk and take care of cattle well. A good place more desirable than high wages. Apply by letter to M. L., Box No. 118 Times Office.

WANTED. — A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wants a situation as gardener. He thoroughly understands his business; is competent of taking charge of a garden, and is a most superb florist. None need apply but those who have glass houses. Best of reference given, if required. Address J. S., Box No. 105 Times Office.

WANTED — A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single man who thoroughly understands his business, and who has got the best of City reference. Any commands for Y. S., by calling or addressing a line at Mr. GILESPIE'S, No. 68 University-place, or No. 241 Broadway, will meet with attention for two days.

WANTED — A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as waiter or butler in a private family; is a first-class servant, and can procure the best of City references as to character and capability. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 130 West 24th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED — A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a man that thoroughly understands the business, and has got the very best of recommendations. Apply at Mr. Kerns's grocery store, corner of Astor-place and Broadway.

WANTED — A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young married man, who understands his business in all its branches; can be well recommended by his last employer, who is in town. Address E. B., No. 79 West 15th-st., Basement.

WANTED — A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; THE best of City reference as to capability, sobriety, honesty and industry. Address M. C., Box No. 145 Times Office.

WANTED — A SITUATION, AS FARMER, BY A single Scotchman; has had many years' experience in this country, and can give good reference. Address K. M., or apply at SMITH'S Seed store, No. 24 White-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM. — A PROTESTANT man, with undoubted City and country references, desires a place. Can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful in regard to horses, he understands their proper care and management, and is a thorough groom. Wages moderate, in City or country. Distance no object. Refers to his last employer, who is in the City. Address E., Box No. 136 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, A SITUATION BY an experienced book-keeper; knows double entry, &c., thoroughly; has no objection to a position where physical as well as mental ability [illegible] the employ of prominent City merchants, to whom he is permitted to refer. Address, appointing an interview, E. ANDREWS, Box No. 200, New-York Post-Office.

WANTED — GARDENER — A YOUNG MAN, who has a thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches, wishes for a situation as above; can be well recommended. Address GARDENER, care of A. [illegible] Co., Highland Nurseries, Newburg, N. Y., for one week.

AUCTION SALES.

Richards Kingsland, Auctioneer.
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
FRIDAY, Oct. 29,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 18 [illegible] Broadway,
A large assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., for City and country trade, consisting of shovels, brass chains, saws, files, manure forks, bolts, axe handles, [illegible] chisels, augers, gimblets, plyers, compasses, [illegible] tape measures, stone sledges, whips, [illegible] curry combs, locks, wrenches, augers and auger bits, table and dessert cutlery, pocket cutlery, razors, scissors, shears, &c., &c.

Also,
An invoice of Jewelry and Plated Ware.
An invoice of Harness and Trace Buckles.
100 gross fine Horn and Rubber Combs.

Also,
(By order of the Assignee,)
Fancy Goods, Toys, &c., &c.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE JERSEY CITY GLASS WORKS AT AUCTION. — ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, without reserve, on MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] the well-known property of the Jersey City Glass Works, erected in 1825 and enlarged in [illegible] story brick building, with an addition [illegible] feet [illegible] 14 full lots of ground, fronting [illegible] st. and running back on Essex and [illegible] each. Fifteen full lots of ground [illegible] Canal are connected with the glass-house. The cutting-shop is of ample dimensions and is worked by a steam engine. The store and packing-rooms are [illegible] the works contain all the accommodations [illegible] a glass-factory of the largest class. The [illegible] their original title from the [illegible] the Jersey City Company. The situation is convenient to the Ferry. The lots No. 56 Bergen-st. and No. 53 Essex-st. are subject to an annual ground rent of $10 on each lot. The taxes are payable previous to Dec. 20, 1858, and the amount on the whole property is about $400. The water-rate on the property is not above $120 per annum. The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company have petitioned the New-Jersey Legislature for an extension of their road to Jersey City, and it is thought that in such an event this property would be wanted for the Company's depot grounds. The attention of capitalists is directed to this sale, as the property is constantly increasing in value, and for investment must pay large profits. Terms liberal and title indisputable. For lithographic maps and handbills containing full information, apply at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

J. W. Porter, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE. — SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture, heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood piano-forte, marble vases, bronzes, velvet carpets, oil-paintings, &c., at the five-story residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av. — J. W. PORTER will sell on FRIDAY, Oct. 29, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the elegant furniture of the above house, most of which was made to order, and is of superior workmanship.

Parlors — Magnificent rosewood parlor suites, in rich French satin, with solid rosewood frames, one of those celebrated 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes, richly inlaid with pearl, solid pearl keys; rosewood reception chairs, in satin; large easy chairs, splendid French plate pier glass, with slab and brackets; rich 21-day bronze and ormolu clock, costly vases, rich brocatel and lace window curtains, shades, velvet carpets, elegantly carved rosewood etageres, with plate glass; oil-paintings of great merit and high cost.

Dining-room — Solid extension table, made to order, richly-carved secretary, all made to match the furniture, elegant ruby and crystal cut-glass ware, rich silver ware, castors, tea service, large salvers, fruit stands, baskets, coffee urns, kettles, napkin rings, spoons, forks, ladles, liquor-stand, butter-knives, sugar [illegible] every cutlery, tumblers, goblets, wines, decanters, &c.

Chambers — Rosewood and mahogany [illegible] couch beds, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, [illegible] rosewood suites, chairs, rockers, elegant gilt and [illegible] mirrors, [illegible] hair mattresses, bedding complete, ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, bedsteads, [illegible] silver-plated stair-rods, wash-table, clocks; glass-ware and general assortment of basement and kitchen utensils. No postponement.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer — Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PICTURES — Probably the finest collection ever offered by us — the property of a gentleman removing permanently from the City.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, by auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 29, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery No. 23 Nassau-st., the entire private gallery of a gentleman leaving the City, without reserve; many of them are of a class rarely offered by public sale, comprising specimens of art which will be sold under guarantee, having been purchased direct from the artists themselves, both in Europe and America, without regard to cost. Among them will be found the celebrated "Twin Lambs," by Eugene Verboeckhoven, of Brussels; "Going to Market," by Wm. Thayer, Sen.; "The Wine Cellar," by Rabe, a clever, of Dusseldorf, and also fine specimens by [illegible] Hauff, Schmidt and other artists of that school. Among the American productions may be particularized two fine landscapes by the late Thomas Cole, N. A., being among his finest works; Landscape and Cattle, a superior piece by Hinckley, of Boston; with various other paintings by Cropsey, Huntington, Vanderlyn, Beneke, [illegible] Also many fine paintings by leading artists of the English, Flemish and other schools, as well as a few fine examples of the old masters. They may be viewed and catalogues at our galleries on Tuesday, and until day of sale.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, & SON WILL sell, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Central Park lots, 5th-av. and 105th-st.
One lot southeast corner of 5th-av. and 105th-st., 100 feet.
Three lots on 5th-av., adjoining, 25x100 feet.
Seven lots south side of 105th-st., 100 feet east of 5th-av., adjoining above, 25x100 feet each. These lots are directly opposite the arboretum of the Central Park, which is to contain all the variety of American forest and ornamental trees. The most picturesque spot in the entire Central Park.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
FURNITURE — BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, SATURDAY, 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock, a very large consignment of superior furniture, embracing parlor suites, in brocatel of various colors, plush and haircloth, rosewood, mahogany, oak, black walnut and enameled chamber suites, bookcases, wardrobes, [illegible] centre tables, sofas, chairs, extension dining tables, [illegible] fine and library tables and chairs, lounges, &c. Also, above being a large and superior stock, will be peremptorily sold. For particulars, see catalogues at sale [illegible] small private library of about 75 volumes; also, a [illegible] indicator.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer — Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on FRIDAY, Oct. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 30 Manhattan-place, near Reade-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany suites in hair-cloth, [illegible] tetes, mahogany and black walnut French bedsteads, [illegible] mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, [illegible] rockers, lace window curtains, gilt cornices, [illegible] etageres, Boston rockers, in hair-cloth, [illegible] marble-top centre tables, hair mattresses, [illegible] beds, bolsters and pillows, comforters. Together with a large assortment of crockery, glass and kitchen ware, &c.

M. Doherty, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) at [illegible] o'clock, at No. 51 Crosby-st., all the first-class furniture contained in the said residence, all of which was manufactured to order by Meeks and [illegible] consisting of Brussels carpets, gilt frame French plate pier glasses, with slab and brackets, rosewood parlor suites, in brocatelle, rosewood corner encoignures, [illegible] and fauteuils, rosewood bedsteads, do. armoires [illegible] mattresses, dressing-bureaus, washstands, [illegible] chamber suites, oil-cloths, stair carpets, &c., together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT. — Foreclosure sale of [illegible] dwellings, just completed, on Murray Hill, known as Nos. 9 and 11 West 36th-st., built in the best manner, and furnished with every modern convenience, [illegible] at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] TUESDAY, Nov. 2, at 12 o'clock, M., by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. Terms made known at the sale, or on application to GEO. T. STRONG, [illegible] or to GEO. S. STITT, No. 182 Broadway.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer — Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at [illegible] o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a superior sorrel horse, 7 years old, 15 hands high, [illegible] has been used by the owner for the last 3 years, and only sold for want of use; is a good saddle horse. A splendid pair of bay carriage horses, 16 hands high, very [illegible] perfectly kind and gentle in all harness. Also, a set of silver-mounted harness, one close carriage, one [illegible] do., an elegant close paneled carriage [illegible] to be sold without reserve.

Edward H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON MURRAY HILL AT AUCTION. — E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
Thirty-sixth-street — The valuable first-class 4-story brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 6 East 36th-st., near 5th-av.; house 25x65 feet, and contains all the modern conveniences; lot 25x98.9. Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
BRANDIES AND SCOTCH WHISKY IN BOND. — E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, THIS DAY, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 39 Nassau-st.,
60 ¼ casks Olive Frerer Brandy, in bond.
5 puncheons Gray's Scotch Whisky, 4 years old, in bond.
Also,
35 barrels Bourbon Whisky.
35 barrels Monongahela Whisky.

John Levison, Auctioneer — Salesroom, [illegible]
BOOKS, ENGRAVINGS, STATIONERY, &c., AT AUCTION. — JOHN LEVISON will sell THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, an extensive assortment of books, engravings, stationery, &c., the balance of stock of a bookstore — the owner having given up business. Small dealers, peddlers and others will find it to their advantage to attend this sale.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST. — Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
SALE THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. — See Catalogues.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 26 PINE-STREET. — Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

CONSTABLE SALE OF WAGON, HARNESS, Cribs, fancy goods, &c., on SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at 10 A. M., at No. 346 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising [illegible] 1 Boston chaise, rifle, 5-shooter, [illegible] pol. Harper's ferry musket, 3 boxes, lot of fancy goods, laces, trimmings, 30 pair pants. A. HORTON, Constable.

GREAT SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS AT AUCTION. — BANGS, MERWIN & CO. will sell, at 8 P. M. THIS DAY, the finest collection of rare and valuable Autographs ever before offered in this City.

[illegible]

TO LET—IN HOUSE NO. 17 CORNELIA-ST. four or five rooms, consisting of two basement rooms and two rooms on first floor, all in first-rate repair.

WANTED—IN HOBOKEN, FOR A GENTLEMAN and his wife, an unfurnished apartment, consisting of four or five rooms. Address Box No. 2,340 Post-Office.

TO LET—A PART OF A HOUSE, TO A SMALL family, in West 21st-st. Rent from $275 to $450. Address J. F. G., Box No. 2,920 Post-Office.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE OFFICE FOR A DOCtor to let, possession given immediately, at No. [illegible] West 30th-st. Inquire on the premises.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE PERMAnent arrangement can be made for choice rooms in a very fine house with first-class board, by calling at No. 411 4th-st., (Albion-place,) from 2 to 3, or 7 to 9 P. M. only. Private family. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen, desiring handsome accommodations, with every comfort and convenience, will find them at No. 105 West 24th-st.; the family private, and the situation unsurpassed.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH pantries attached, on second floor, for a gentleman and wife; also rooms for two or three single gentlemen. Gas, bath, &c. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 109 East 15th-st.

BOARDING.—THE SECOND OR THIRD FLOOR to let with board, unfurnished; also, a parlor and bedroom on the first floor, furnished; will be let to a gentleman and lady, or a single gentleman. Family private. Apply at No. 132 Lexington-av., corner 29th-st.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR A gentleman and his wife, or for single gentlemen; also, a room for one or two single gentlemen, on the fourth floor, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms for a gentleman and wife, and one suitable for a single gentleman, can be obtained at No. 44 West 23d-st., near 5th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board in a private family; gas and bath in the house; references exchanged; at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH OR without board, at No. 863 Broadway, fourth house above Union-square, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUS[illegible], No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR ONE OR TWO gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife. A handsome furnished room, second story, at No. 83 Sands-st.; first-class brown-stone house, well ventilated and warmed in season, most healthy location, about six minutes from the ferry; terms moderate; family small; no children.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated in a private family. Location convenient to Wall and Fulton Ferries. Address G., Box No. 2,333 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE large room on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE there is only one other boarder. Two steady, single gentlemen will find a good home at No. 8 Wooster-st., near Canal-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife desire furnished rooms, with board, in a respectable private family, occupying a modern built house in a desirable neighborhood. Address, stating terms and full particulars, C. F. C., Box 975 Post-Office.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT FAMILY, REsiding in a pleasant part of South Brooklyn, within about half a mile of Wall-st. or South ferries, would let two rooms to single gentlemen only, with full board. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Gas, bath, and furnace in the house. The best references required. Address Box No. 2,407 New-York Post-Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A four-story brown-stone house, in a fashionable locality up town, is desirous of renting the entire second floor, elegantly furnished, to a gentleman and wife, or a small family, with full board. Dinner at 6. Parties wishing the comforts of a home, will address Box No. 4,210 New-York Post-Office.

EARLY DINNERS UP TOWN.—GENTLEmen and families can have their meals, with a choice from the "bills of fare," embracing every seasonable luxury, with dinners from 2 o'clock to 7, at low rates, by the day or week, at the Blancard House, Broadway and 12th-st. French spoken.

MURRAY HILL—PRIVATE BOARD.—A SUITE of elegantly-furnished rooms on second floor, to let to a family of first-class boarders or three single gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 28 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

A FEW DOUBLE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES or single gentlemen, with full board; also, meals without rooms, embracing a choice of every seasonable luxury on the bills of fare. Dinners from 2 o'clock to 7 o'clock, at low rates by the week, at the Blancard House, Broadway and 12th-st. Spanish spoken.

I HAVE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR A PARTY of gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, in a private boarding-house, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. References exchanged. Dinner at 6. Apply No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn, within 4 minutes walk from Wall or Fulton Ferries.

TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRING A COMFORTABLE home for the Winter, can have a large nicely furnished parlor, with grate, for $5 per week; or, if they require partial board, $10. The house has all the modern improvements. Location West side, below 44th-st. Address HARRIS, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

NO. 36 TENTH-STREET—BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.—Two handsome rooms to let with board, to desirable parties, in the above first-class house. Also, a room suitable for one or two single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

WANTED—BOARD FOR TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives in a private family where the comforts of a home can be had. Parties having the requisite accommodations on, or below 14th-st., will address, for this week MYRTLE, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, at No. 49 Union-square; also, single rooms; house has been newly furnished, and has all the modern improvements; one of the most beautiful locations in the City. Best of references given and required.

AN ENTIRE FLOOR OF A FIRST-CLASS private house in one of the most central and pleasant locations in the City, will be let to a party of gentlemen; the rooms would be let separately if desired. Address R. A. C., Union-square Post-Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, either together or single, to families or single gentlemen. Reference given and required. Dine at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

TO LET—A PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT room, to a gentleman and lady, or two gentlemen; also, a room for a gentleman, with or without board, at No. 5 Brevoort-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN A DEsirable location, with board; convenient to the different stage and car lines; gas, water, bath, &c. No. 263 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

ROOMS TO RENT WITH BOARD IN A first-class house, all the modern improvements, at No. 37 Washington-square. References given and required.

TO LET—IN A FEW DAYS, TWO MOST DESIRable parlors and bedrooms, and two single rooms, at No. 37 East 16th-st., two doors from Union-square. Suitable reference will be exchanged.

NO. 120 NINTH-STREET.—A FURNISHED parlor and bedroom to let to gentlemen only; breakfast if desired; the situation is very desirable, being a few houses west of Broadway; references exchanged.

NOS. 1 AND 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHARINE-STREET—Furnished rooms to let with board to gentlemen with their wives, or single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

ST. JOHN'S PARK HOTEL—CORNER OF Hudson and Laight sts., has rooms to let from $2 to $6 per week. Restaurant attached to the house.

DANCING.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Pupils can join at any time. Gent's Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays. Saturday evening Class will commence Nov. 20. Soirées given as usual.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.
During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary, so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the brilliant moment of the present season. Circulars may be had at either Academy.

MR. CHARRAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 14 East 15th-st.—is now open for the season. Pupils can commence at any time on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, and 3½ P. M. for ladies, Misses and masters. TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 8, evening, for gentlemen. To commence 2d November.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—TWO LADIES' PONIES to Winter for their moderate use. Also, ten carriage horses to board. Accommodations good. Charges from $6 to $8 per month. For reference and particulars, address ACKERMAN & HOLLAND, Fishkill, N. Y.

FAST HORSES.—TROTTING TEAM DAMON and PYTHIAS will be sold at auction on FRIDAY, Oct. 29, at Hollow Course. The above team will show 2:40 together at time of sale.

[illegible]

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. ALSO, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden,
	ALSO, ON	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cairo, &c.

[illegible]

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.

JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Louisville, Ky.
Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.
New-York References—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.
Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

GEORGE BUTLER,
COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
Galveston, Texas.
Notes, Drafts or Accounts collected throughout the State of Texas, and remittances promptly made.
References—New-York—Moses Taylor & Co., J. H. Brower & Co., W. G. Lane & Co., Henry Sheldon & Co., Neilson, Wardwell & Co., I. H. Frothingham, Esq., J. D. Scott & Co., Brewer & Caldwell, Ritter, Phelps & Co.
Office in New-York, No. 21 Warren-st.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

NOTICE.—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN, SS.—At a special term of the District Court of the United States of America, for the District of Wisconsin, begun and held, according to law, at the City of Milwaukee, in said District of Wisconsin, on the first Monday, being the 6th day of September, A. D., 1858, present the Hon. Andrew G. Miller, Judge of said Court, presiding. On the twenty-fourth day of the said term, to wit: on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1858, the following proceedings were had, to wit: Edwin Ludlow against The Watertown and Madison Railroad Company, David W. Jones, Secretary of State, of the State of Wisconsin; the Dane County Bank, the Bank of Watertown, Sebre Howard, and Charles Howard—In Equity.—The Marshal having paid into Court eight hundred and seventy-seven dollars and nine cents, the net proceeds of the sale of the Watertown and Madison Railroad, made in pursuance of a decree of this Court on foreclosure of a mortgage given by said Company to the complainant, as security for three hundred and forty bonds of one thousand dollars each, given by said Company to said complainant in trust for the holders of said bonds. It is thereupon ordered by the Court, that the said proceeds of sale will be distributed by this Court to and among the parties entitled thereto, on presentation of said bonds on Monday the 8th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day. And that this order be published by six daily advertisements in the Milwaukee *News*, and in the New-York *Times*. A true copy. Attest,
J. M. MILLER, Clerk.

FOR INVESTMENT.—WE OFFER FOR SALE $250,000 of the 10 per cent. Semi-annual Coupon Bonds of the City of Dubuque, Iowa. Said bonds are issued pursuant to provisions of "the Code of Iowa," the acts of the Legislature, under the City Charter and resolution of the Common Council of the City of Dubuque. Every possible precaution has been taken to render the bonds valid and to insure the punctual payment of both interest and principal. Apart from the strict conformity to the statutes and Code of Iowa, the City Charter, and the special vote of the people, there are private contracts of the very strongest character entered into by the City of Dubuque, which would make it a very simple process to enforce the payment of these bonds, by immediately levying upon the public or private property in the city, in the case of default. The contracts and the issue of bonds have been carefully examined by Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., Thaddeus H. Lane, Esq., and Messrs. Choate and Barnes, and pronounced legal and binding in the very strongest manner. These bonds compare favorably with Bank, State, Insurance and Railroad Stocks as an investment, and are not excelled by any as a safe security. The bonds offered consist of 125 of $1,000 each, and 250 of $500 each.
Pamphlets, with particulars as regards the finances of Dubuque, and the abundant means for promptly paying the interest and principal of the indebtedness of the city, can be had on application to us by mail or otherwise.
MORSE & COMPANY,
Nos. 49 Wall and 41 William sts., New-York.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, }
SUPERIOR COURT, August Term, 1858. }
UPON THE COMPLAINT OF THE BANK Commissioners of said State, this Court hath appointed FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, of Danbury, and WILLIAM A. JUDD, of Bethel, Receivers of the Hatters' Bank, of said Bethel, and hath limited and appointed the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858, for the creditors of said Bank to present their claims against the same to said Receivers, and all claims not presented within the time so limited will be debarred.
Test. AMOS S. TREAT, Clerk.
The undersigned hereby give notice to the creditors of the Hatters' Bank to present their claims against the same to the Receivers, at the Banking-house of the said Bank, in Bethel, in said Fairfield County, pursuant to the above decree, on or before the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858. FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, } Receivers.
WILLIAM A. JUDD, }

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
New-York, Oct. 14, 1858.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, the scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the determination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees, JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 28
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, }
October 11, 1858. }
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five dollars per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 1st November next. The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO }
R. R. CO., 37 WILLIAM-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1858. }
INTEREST NOTICE.—ALL UNPAID COUPONS due on and prior to Oct. 1, 1857, of Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, will be paid on presentation at this office. JOSEPH K. EDGERTON,
Vice-President.

NASSAU BANK.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 23, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Nov. 9. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 9th November, inclusive. F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858. —The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, 2d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.—THE ANnual election for Directors and for Inspectors of the succeeding annual election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, Nov. 1, 1858, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 2 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, }
New-York, Oct. 28, 1858. }
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Second Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1 next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. will be paid by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company through their Treasurer at the Chemical Bank, on the 1st of November next. The books of the Company will close on the 24th inst., until that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—New-York, Oct. 23, 1858.— Notice is hereby given that this Company is prepared to pay all its obligations now due, on demand. Holders of the same are requested to present them without delay.
J. N. PERKINS, [illegible]

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the bonds of this Company will present for payment the interest warrants, due Nov. 1, 1858, to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall-st., (Jauncey Court,) New-York City.

THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK have declared a dividend of three and a-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. By order of the Board.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

$3,500 WANTED.—THE ABOVE SUM IS wanted for one year, on a good note and amply secured, collaterally by stock that pays a [illegible] dividend. Address J., Box No. 3,504 lower Post-Office.

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERY and [illegible] paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st. (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

[illegible]

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A half per cent. (2½) on the capital stock of this company, has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 4. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
GEO. C. SCHWACOFER, Secretary.

OFFICE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON R. R. CO.,
CINCINNATI, Oct. 22, 1858.
HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company are requested to present for payment the Coupons due Nov. 1, 1858, to FRANK [illegible], at No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.
S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1858.
BANKERS AND OTHERS HOLDING COUpons of New-York Central Railroad [illegible]

[illegible]

$1,000.—A GOOD FIRST MORTGAGE [illegible] will be raised. Address S. X., Box No. 166 *Times* Office, for four days. Half of the above will be received in good groceries and liquors.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking Office, on TUESDAY, Nov. 2, 1858. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the 1st mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1867 will be paid on and after Nov. 1, 1858, at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

GASLIGHT STOCKS, PAYING TEN PER cent. dividends, for sale by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.
Notes and Drafts collected throughout America.

TEXAS FUNDS WANTED.—NOTES OR drafts payable in Galveston or Houston. Apply to GEO. BUTLER, at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, ON THE Bonds of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, will be paid by the Bank of America on and after that date.

STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED AND sold for cash, at the Brokers' Board, on Commission. Notes and drafts collected throughout America.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.

$1,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on improved City property. Apply to JOHN F. GRAY, No. 41 Park-row, (*Times* Building.)

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL kinds of Merchandise, Watches bought and sold. No. 1 Cortlandt-st. (up stairs.) M. E. REED.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL CANCELED BOND scrip purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, 39 William-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—FRANCIS E. BERGER, Executor, and MARY R. RAY, Executrix of &c. of Sarah L. Boggs, deceased, *vs.* JEROME FINCH, GARNETT B. ADRAIN, JOHN A. MACHADO, George I. Seney, John Dunham, William A. Rutherford, Samuel G. Ogden, Jr., Julius Deppermann, Edward K. Alburtis, Christian S. Sloane, Benjamin B. Allen, John Myers, Public Registered Officer of the Royal Bank of Liverpool, George W. Wright, The State Bank of Troy, John Harper, James B. Cunningham, Michael J. McAuliff, John W. Wheelock, James Almon, Walter W. Berry, Charles W. Prentiss, Benjamin Salter, Jr., David Porter Lord, John Rickard, Charles H. Oley, John C. Bach, George S. Puffer, George W. Clark, Cornelius Dubois, Joseph B. Vandervoort, Edward W. Tiers, Francis H. Tiers, John M. White, Edward W. Hudson, Assignee of John A. Machado, Gustavus A. Lilliendahl, The Hazard Powder Company, Theobald C. Jung. Summons: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy, if demanded, will be served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 52 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, or within twenty days after service of a copy of said complaint, if such copy be demanded within twenty days after service hereof; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will apply to this Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. The amended complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 5th day of May, 1858. Dated New-York, May 5, 1858.
BETTS, ROBINSON & BETTS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 52 Wall-st., N. Y.
To the Parties Defendants. ol-law6wF*

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the balance of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of EDWARD NEVILLE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, intestate, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the County of Kings, by Elizabeth V. Neville and Daniel O'Conor, the administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, will be divided by the said Surrogate among the creditors of the said deceased, in proportion to their respective debts, according to law, at the Surrogate's office, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 18th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated this 27th day of September, A. D., 1858.
ELIZABETH V. NEVILLE and
DANIEL O'CONOR,
the Administrators of Edward Neville, deceased.
Ol-law6wF* RODMAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, Banker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of HENRY PALMER, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of March next, 1859.—Dated New-York, Aug. [illegible], 1858.
EDWIN A. OELRICHS, }
HENRY PALMER, } Executors, &c.
[illegible]-law6mF* HENRY MEIGS, Jr. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES [illegible], late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of [illegible] [illegible]
CATHARINE HARVEY, }
[illegible] } Executors.
EDWARD HARVEY. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK LYNDON, late of the city of Brooklyn, in Kings County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at the office of O'GORMAN & WILSON, No. 24 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 25, 1858.
au26-law6mF* JAMES SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD C. VALENTINE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of SIDNEY D. ROBERTS, No. 172 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Oct. 28, 1858.
SIDNEY D. ROBERTS, Administrator.
ELIZABETH VALENTINE, Administratrix.
o29-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS H. KRAUTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of T. James Glover, No. 133 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next—Dated New-York, July 15th, 1858.
HANNAH KRAUTH, Administratrix.
jy16-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 20, 1858.
WILLIAM DENNISTOUN, }
EDWARD S. CLARK, } Executors.
au20-law6mF HENRY J CLARK. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against IRA C. HUNTINGTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, WM. STEBBINS, Jr., at No. 139 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated September 9, 1858.
HESTER A. HUNTINGTON, } Adminis-
s10-law6mF* WILLIAM STEBBINS, Jr. } trators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE M. SHAW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of the Brooklyn Oil Company, No. 160 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 30, 1858. JOHN H. SMITH, JR.
ol-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER F. FITZSIMMONS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his store No. 62 James-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated April 26, 1858.
[illegible]-law6mF* JOHN LYNCH, Executor.

LOST AND FOUND.

$300 REWARD.—THE STORE OF THE SUB[illegible] and eight cases of fancy silk taken therefrom. The above reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the recovery of the property and conviction of the thieves.
JOSEPH M. STRONG,
No. 85 Reade-st., and No. 86 Church-st.

DOG LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, [illegible] a SETTER DOG, white and liver color; [illegible] collar marked "D. M. Keeler, No. 135 East 15th-st." The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning him to the above address, or at the Coal-yard No. [illegible] East [illegible]

LOST.—LEFT IN A BROADWAY STAGE, LAST [illegible] night, a small blue PARCEL, containing two small [illegible]. The finder will be rewarded by leaving [illegible] at No. 15 Dey-st.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR [illegible]
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. [illegible] William-st.

[illegible]

REDUCED FARES.
The splendid steamship WASHINGTON, 2,000 tons, Captain HENRY CHURCHILL, having been fitted up expressly for the California trade by the Nicaragua Route, will leave Pier No. 37 North River, New-York,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 3 P. M.,
carrying passengers, mails and freight to San Juan del Norte, to connect at San Juan del Sur with the well-known and commodious steamship
HERMANN,
Captain CAVENDY,
For San Francisco, California.
These steamships offer unsurpassed accommodations for the comfort and safety of passengers. The Isthmus route is thoroughly prepared and in good order, and the country healthy.
For passage and freight, apply only at the office of the Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. [illegible]

CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
THROUGH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS, OR LESS.
First-class Cabin Passage, $15.
Freight on measurement goods, 10 cents per foot.
Freight on Butter and Cheese, ½ cent per pound.
Freight on Bacon and Hams, $3 per cask.
The Splendid Side-wheel Steamship
NASHVILLE,
L. M. MURRAY, Commander,
Will leave from Pier No. 4 N. R., on SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

Montgomery, Ala.	$30	Columbia, S. C.	$[illegible]
Atlanta, Ga.	28	Jacksonville, Fla.	[illegible]
Augusta, Ga.	22	Palatka, Fla.	[illegible]

The MARION will succeed on Wednesday, Nov. 3.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, sailing regularly on advertised days.—Clipper of SATURDAY, Nov. 13—The superior A 1 clipper ship
WALTER LORD,
PERKINS, Commander, is now receiving the balance of her cargo at Pier No. 27, E. R. This is a very fine and substantially-built ship, medium clipper, sails remarkably fast, is supplied with a full set of Emerson's Improved patent ventilators, and always delivers her cargoes in fine order. She insures at the lowest rates, and her engagements being already large, will have prompt dispatch as above. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Pier No. 15 East River, Special Notice.—The elegant clipper-ship SEA NYMPH, WHITING, Commander, having the most of her cargo on board, will be dispatched for the above port on SATURDAY next, 30th inst., her regular day. Shippers will please complete their engagements, and hand in bills of lading for signature promptly to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......................................$130
Second Cabin Passage...................................75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......................................$110
Second Cabin Passage...................................60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Nov. 17.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 24.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 1.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 8.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 15.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER GOLD MINES, DIRECT.
FOX LINE.
The elegant A 1 clipper-ship
GRAY FEATHER,
1,000 tons burden,
will positively be the first vessel to sail for the above. This elegant vessel has made the quickest passages on record, and her accommodations are of the first order. Everything will be done to make passengers comfortable and feel at home. No delay will occur in getting this vessel off, as the freight is engaged, and room remains but for few passengers.
KINDNESS AND COMFORT GUARANTEED.
PRICE OF PASSAGE:
Steerage...$75
Second cabin saloon.......................................100
Deck cabin forward house...........................125
First cabin saloon..150
Passengers found with everything except wines and liquors. Immediate application for passage must be made, as a limited number of berths remain.
L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st.,
or on board, Pier No. 6 North River.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Dec. 11.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE OF Steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mail:

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York
ARIEL........Oct. 30.	Nov. 21.	Dec. 1.
VANDERBILT......Nov. 27.	Dec. 23.	Dec. 29.

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt, first cabin, $100 and $120; second cabin, $60. Ariel, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; third cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

CLIPPER, THURSDAY, NOV. 4.—ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—Clipper-ship IVANHOE, Capt. GEO. E. LANE. This splendid clipper, of very small capacity, is now loading at Pier No. 24 East River, (Fulton ferry,) and having a large portion of her cargo actually on board, will be full on or before her day. Her ventilation is perfectly adapted to the trade. The reputation of her commander, formerly of the *Sweepstakes*—(made the passage in 93 days,) is a guarantee that the cargo will be well cared for, and voyage made in the best possible time. For freight, on the most favorable terms, apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. D. L. ROSS & CO.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state rooms, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, 83 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $28; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $22. Freight, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
FROM NEW-YORK.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Thompson, Wednesday, Nov. 24, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE STEAMSHIP STATE OF GEORGIA, having superior state rooms, will sail from Philadelphia on SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The steamship KEYSTONE STATE will sail, as above, for Charleston, on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
No. 329 North Wharves, Philadelphia.

STEAM TO JAMAICA.—THE SPLENDID AND powerful steamer WASHINGTON, 2,000 tons, Captain H. CHURCHILL, will leave for Greytown (San Juan del Norte) on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, touching, to land passengers only, at Kingston, Jamaica. For passage, apply only to JOHN T. YELVERTON, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The steamer [illegible] PRICE will run as follows, from [illegible]

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Oct. 26, 10½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 27, 9 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 28, 11 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 29, [illegible] A. M.

Stages for Squan, and all parts of the country.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE ONE DOLLAR—[illegible] berths free, by ELM CITY at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at [illegible] P. M., from Peck-slip, arriving in time for all [illegible] trains. To Hartford, by the GRANITE STATE, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 P. M.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER [illegible] ORA every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday [illegible] foot Jay-st. at 7 A. M.

[illegible]

[illegible]

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
[illegible]

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 28, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. [illegible]
[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, from JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Lines, leave New-York at 6 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M. [illegible]
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co., 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.—New-York, Oct. [illegible]
NOTICE.—CHANGE OF TIME OF THE NEW-YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS TRAIN.—On and after Monday, Nov. 1, the Boston Express Train for Boston *via* New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield, will leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at [illegible] P. M., instead of 4.30 P. M.
J. H. HOYT, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, [illegible] A. M.; 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at [illegible] 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M., conveying passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. [illegible] minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, [illegible]

MEDICAL.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—O. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Ricord, of Paris, [illegible]
[illegible]

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S [illegible]
[illegible]
We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas,* &c.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. [illegible]
[illegible]

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old established office, No. 10 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. [illegible] for over 27 years [illegible]
[illegible] Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 9 P. M.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gonorrhea, gleet, strictures, [illegible]
[illegible]
Sold by C. C. GREEN, southeast corner of Atlantic and Henry sts., Brooklyn; COLLENDER & CO., Philadelphia; REDDING & CO., Boston; [illegible] Albany; GILMAN, druggist, Washington.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of [illegible] diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all [illegible] [illegible] have been misled by quack advertisements, [illegible] Dr. C., with the certainty of being radically cured.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES INcident to females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS, author of "The Female's Friend in Need." The Ladies' Private Circular and Marriage Calendar sent per mail free, except double postage. Address Dr. DUBOIS, No. [illegible] West 26th-st., New-York.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal and other diseases, and abuses of the sexual system. Office 81 Bleecker-st., corner of Wooster-place, two blocks east of Broadway. Consultation by letter through Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST. PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE. THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK, ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

TARGET EXCURSIONISTS [illegible] [illegible] tea-sets, &c.; sterling [illegible] plate ware, spoons, forks, &c. [illegible] fine jewelry, &c.
Gold Watches [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

The Bay Gouldy Tragedy—Dangers of Keeping Deadly Weapons.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

[illegible]

W. T.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1858.

The Alleged Murder in a Broadway Gambling House.

EXAMINATION OF THE CASE—ADJOURNMENT OF THE CASE UNTIL THURSDAY NEXT.

[illegible]

The Board of Aldermen.

[illegible]

Alderman BOOLE said he had not yet succeeded in getting a quorum together, but he would endeavor to report as soon as possible, either for or against the road.

Alderman TUCKER made a motion to the effect that the Committee be requested to report on Monday next; but after some additional debate he withdrew it, and the matter remained with the Committee as before.

The Board then adjourned to Monday evening next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Thursday, the President, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

A petition was presented by M. Jules Vieunot, for permission to erect public urinals at his own expense. Referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

A petition was received from the Directors of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital, asking for an appropriation of $5,000 for the year 1858. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A petition for a new engine for Adriatic Company No. 31, was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

A resolution in relation to the appointment of an Inspector for the iron railing around Tompkins-square, was laid over.

A resolution to remove a sunken vessel from the foot of Fortieth-street, North River, was laid over.

It was moved to fence vacant lots on the northwest corner of Thirty-fifth-street, Fourth-avenue. Referred to Committee on Public Health.

A resolution, that Corlears-street at its intersection with Water-street, (as well as Water-street,) be regulated and paved under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The usual election resolutions were passed in concurrence with the Board of Aldermen, as to the appointment of Inspectors.

Several reports were laid over.

After an ineffectual attempt to adopt an ordinance in relation to the Street Department, which was then made the special order for the 15th of next month, the Board adjourned to Monday next.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met in secret session at 2 P. M., yesterday, the President in the Chair.

An invitation was received from a Committee of the New-York Academy of Medicine inviting the Commissioners to join them in an inquiry they are about to make into the sanitary condition of the City. It was referred to the Committee on Discipline.

Resolutions were adopted calling upon the Captains to report the names of 50 citizens in each Precinct, who will act as special patrolmen on election day,—and informing the Board of Supervisors, in answer to an inquiry, that no assessments have ever been levied by the Commissioners upon any of the subordinates for any purpose whatever.

The Board adjourned to Saturday at 3 o'clock.

THE SANITARY COMMITTEE.—The Committee of the Senate on the sanitary condition of the City, reassembled on Thursday in the Library of the City Hall. Dr. BULKLEY testified that the improper construction of dwellings, and the absence of ventilation, were removable causes of mortality. Doctors ROCKWELL and JAMES R. WOOD were of opinion that small-pox and yellow fever were liable to be introduced to the City from Quarantine. Small-pox might be eradicated by proper preventive arrangements, including the enforcement of vaccination. These gentlemen were unanimous in their recommendation of a sanitary medical police. In reply to the Committee, they stated that infant mortality is very great in this City, and that it may be attributed to the greater prevalence of Summer complaints in this locality than elsewhere.

The Committee adjourned to Friday.

Sea and Ship News.

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.—Letters from New-Orleans, dated the 21st, state that the order for the delivery of the California mail to the new Tehuantepec Mail Steamer (the *Quaker City*) had been received from the Postmaster-General, and that everything was in readiness for the departure of that steamer on the 27th inst. A large number of passengers had applied to go by her, but the agents declined to receive only a limited number, and no females until they had received advices of the completeness of all the arrangements for their accommodation in crossing. The Company have contracted with Captain BUNKER to proceed to Ventosa with the requisite launches for the transport of passengers from the road terminus to the steamer. The steamer of the Pacific Mail Company from Panama receives the passengers and mails by this route at Acapulco, to which port they are conveyed by a steamer specially detailed for the purpose. Acapulco is about one day's steaming from Ventosa. The iron steamer *Suchil*, intended for conveying passengers up the Coatzacoalcos River, has probably arrived at her destination.

THE COLLINS STEAMERS.—The frequent rumors which have been put in circulation, to the effect that the Panama Railroad Company were negotiating for the purchase of these vessels for some use in connection with the California passenger trade, we are authorized to state, are *wholly without foundation*. This may be considered as settling, once for all, the stories put afloat on that subject.

GREAT TROTTING—THE BEST TIME EVER MADE.—On the Union Course, yesterday, the celebrated horse *Ethan Allen*, in a stallion trotting match with 100-pound wagons, accomplished the mile in two minutes and 28 seconds. The stake was $2,000. This is the best time ever made. *Flora Temple* once trotted a mile in the same time, but with a skeleton gig. The *George M. Pitcher*, which was entered yesterday, trotted his mile in two minutes and 35 seconds. Over 5,000 persons were present to witness the race and a large amount of money changed hands,—*Ethan Allen* being the favorite from the start.

TOSSED BY A LOCOMOTIVE.—A woman, who subsequently proved to be CATHARINE BRADLEY, was yesterday afternoon walking on the Harlem Railroad track, near Fifty-first-street, when a train came along and threw her several feet into the air, landing her on the side of the track. She was dangerously injured, and removed to her residence, in Fifty-third-street. She was intoxicated, and, instead of heeding the blowing of the whistle, stopped still in the centre of the track.

THE INDICTED OFFICIALS.—Yesterday, JAMES McCLAVE, Surveyor, one of the indicted City officials, who was not present on Tuesday when bail was taken in the other cases, appeared before Recorder BARNARD and was admitted to bail in the prescribed sum, $2,500. Mr. DEVLIN, another of the indicted, is yet to be heard from.

WORTHLESS BILLS.—A young man, yesterday, succeeded in disposing of a roll of bills of the Warbeck Bank of Nebraska, an institution which never had any real existence, at the store of Mrs. ISAACS, No. 5 Division-street, for which he purchased two mantillas worth $34. The Police are after him.

FATAL FALL.—DANIEL VERNON, an Irish laborer, residing at the corner of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first-street, yesterday fell down a flight of stairs at his residence, while intoxicated, and was instantly killed. Coroner HILLS held an inquest on the body, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

[Advertisement.]

☞ 2,900 Physicians now use them in their practice.

The Brandreth Pills remove, in an almost imperceptible manner, all noxious accumulations, and purify and invigorate the blood; and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience. Being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger; their effects are as certain as they are salutary. They are daily and safely administered in infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances. They do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health.

Our race is subject to a redundancy of vitiated bile, and it is as dangerous as it is prevalent; but Brandreth's Pills afford an invaluable and efficient protection. By their occasional use, we prevent the collection of those impurities which, when in sufficient quantities, cause so much danger to the body's health. They soon cure liver complaint, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, pain in the head, heartburn, pain in the breastbone, sudden faintness and costiveness; twenty-nine hundred conscientious physicians use them in their practice, to the exclusion of other purgatives. The first letter of their value is yet scarcely appreciated. When they are better known sudden death and continued sickness will be of the past. Let those who know them speak right out in their favor.

Principal Brandrethian Office, No. 294 Canal-street, Brandreth Building.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Sufferers from Bilious Fever can rely on this medicine as a sure and speedy antidote. Thousands in every land have proved their efficacy. They are the first, best and only cure.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

The Grand National Horse Fair at the [illegible] Course.

LAST DAY—THURSDAY.

The proceedings, yesterday, commenced with a final examination of the stock entered for premiums, which occupied some time, and excited much interest, as all the candidates were paraded in front of the stand, and their names and pedigrees announced. Next came the incompleted trial of speed, from the previous day, for horses that had never trotted in public in 2:45, of which it will be remembered *Kate Smith* won the first and second heats and *Moses Taylor* the third, leaving the race unfinished.

Yesterday morning the following answered the roll call: *Moses Taylor*, *Kate Smith*, *Mocking Bird* and *Frank Temple*. We will therefore now proceed with the

FOURTH HEAT.—At starting *Mocking Bird* was first, *Moses* second, *Frank* third, and *Kate* fourth in position, [illegible] At the turn *Mocking Bird* went up, and *Moses* followed by *Frank* [illegible] *Moses* always [illegible] *Frank* having the second place and *Kate* the third, taking the back stretch. *Kate* obtained the lead through *Frank's* going up at the half mile. At the half mile *Moses* and *Kate* lapped, *Frank* dropping into the rear. At the upper turn *Moses* obtained the lead, *Kate* second, (whipping,) and *Frank* closing up. *Kate* tried in vain to collar *Moses*, but failing dropped back, *Moses* continuing the lead, with *Frank* close in his wake. Making the home stretch, all the whips were employed. *Moses*, however, continued his lead, whilst *Frank*, persevering, obtained second place, *Kate* third, *Mocking Bird* fourth. Time—half mile 1:16, mile 2:36.

FIFTH HEAT.—*Frank*, *Moses*, and *Kate* came to the score, and got off pretty well all together, *Moses* leading at the turn—but making the back stretch broke again and again, enabling *Frank* to close with him, but the latter [illegible] up *Moses* again obtained the lead—the bay [illegible] running; making the home stretch they were all together when *Frank* went up to *Moses*, who had a strong lead, but the former going off his legs at the distance, *Moses* came home an easy winner of the heat and race in 2:36; half mile 1:19.

RECAPITULATION.

A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 59.)—Free for all horses that have never trotted in public in 2:45. Mile heats in harness, best three in five, for a prize of $150.

Moses Taylor	2	4	1	1	1
Frank Temple	4	2	2	2	2
Kate Smith	1	1	3	3	4
Mocking Bird	3	3	5	4	3
Dummy	5	5	4	dr.	

Time, 2:36; 2:36; 2:40; 2:36; 2:36.

The next event was

A TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 37.)—Mile heats in harness, best three in five, for a prize of $250.

M. GOODWIN enters b. g. *George*.
J. D. MCMANN enters g. g. *Gray Eddy*.
W. NORRIS enters b. g. *George Washington*.
D. PFIFER enters br. g. *Brown Dick*.

For which, as neither of the other contestants appeared, *Brown Dick* walked over. After which the great American Express team of eight matched blacks were shown upon the Course. This was followed by a trial of speed (No. 61) for stallions, wagon and driver to weigh 300 pounds. Two-mile heats, to wagon, for a prize of $500.

Mr. TALLMAN enters s. *Jupiter*.
WALTER SMITH enters b. s. *Columbus*.
R. JAMES enters b. h. s. *Toronto Chief*.
L. S. SAMMIS enters ch. h. *Plowboy*.
WM. WHEELER enters g. s. *Greyhound*.

For which all but *Jupiter* and *Greyhound* came to the post, *Columbus* having the inside place and *Hiram Drew*, *Toronto Chief* and *Plowboy* coming next in the order placed.

FIRST HEAT.—After two or three attempts, they got off on fair terms, *Hiram* leading slightly, *Columbus* coming second and *Plowboy* bringing up the rear. At turn *Hiram* had the lead, which he continued to the back stretch, *Plowboy* lying last. On making the home stretch *Hiram* went up, but recovered himself again and took a strong lead. The heat finished in favor of *Hiram Drew*, the *Chief* being second, *Plowboy* third and *Columbus* last.

Time—5:21; half mile, 1:17; first mile, 2:37.

SECOND HEAT.—For this heat *Columbus* was drawn from lack of condition at starting. *Hiram Drew* took the lead, the *Chief* second. At the turn both went up, but gathered again at the back of the course, PFIFER's horse having a strong lead and *Plowboy* broke again. At half-mile *Plowboy* was last; at the upper turn *Hiram Drew* was first and the *Chief* second, and at the stand they were lapped. They traveled much in the same way to the home stretch, where *Toronto Chief* came out, and collaring *Hiram Drew*, won handily, *Plowboy* being far behind.

Time—5:22; first half-mile, 1:20; first mile, 2:40.

THIRD HEAT.—*Plowboy* took the lead, the other two close up at the turn. In the back stretch some trifling changes took place. At the upper turn all together, and jogging, but the *Chief* was first past the stand. Taking the lower turn for the second mile *Plowboy* led, other two close up. The race was now between *Toronto Chief* and *Plowboy*, a fine struggle terminating in a dead heat.

Time—5:26; first half-mile, 1:20; first mile, 2:40.

FOURTH HEAT.—All got off together. At the turn *Plowboy* dropped and gave the *Chief* the lead, who went on with the race, and won cleverly.

Time, 5:33. First half-mile, 1:21. First mile, 2:45.

RECAPITULATION.

TRIAL OF SPEED (No. 61.)—For stallions, wagon and driver to weigh 300 lbs. Two-mile heats, to wagon, for a prize of $500.

Toronto Chief	2	1	0	1
Hiram Drew	1	2	3	2
Plowboy	3	3	0	3
Columbus	4	drawn.		

Time—5:21; 5:22; 5:26; 5:33.

This was succeeded by the double-team trial, but night came on before it could be concluded.

To-day the sale by auction of thoroughbred and trotting stock will take place, at 1½ o'clock, by Messrs. BLEECKER & SONS, and the premiums will be awarded.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND—THE GREAT STALLION TROT.—Thursday, Oct. 28, match, $2,000, mile heats, to wagons, weighing 100 pounds.

D. MACE's *Ethan Allen*	1
J. BUCKLEY's g. m. *Patchem*	Dis.

Time, 2:28.

Patchem broke badly, and was outpaced throughout.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE TO SPAIN OPTIONAL.—We are requested to state that notice has been given by the British Post-Office that the reduced rates of postage (*in the British mail*) between the United States and Spain, including Majorca, Minorca, and the Canary Islands, may now be paid in advance, or left to be paid on delivery, at the option of the sender. Correspondents should be particular to prepay the *full postage* chargeable on a letter, or *none at all*, as partial prepayments of postage are not recognized or credited by the exchange offices.—*Union*.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 28.

$22,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	85¼	100 Harlem R. R. ..b10	12¾
6,000 do ..b30	85¼	100 do ..s30	12¾
6,000 Virginia 6s	95¼	116 Harlem R. R. Pref.	27
33,000 Mo. State 6s	89¼	200 do	27¼
1,500 Cal. St. 7s N. B.	82	200 Reading R. R. ..s10	53
5,000 Erie R. 4th m. b.	48	100 do ..s10	52½
2,000 Erie R. Con. B. '71	38	100 do	52¾
2,000 Hud. Riv. R. 1st m.	102½	200 do ..b60	53
4,000 Harlem R. 1st m.	92	200 do ..b30	53
4,000 Har. 2d mgte. bds.	82	400 do	52¾
1,000 M. Ia. 1st mtge.	87½	500 do	52
3,000 M. S. S'k'F'd bds.	70	600 do ..s30	52¾
3,000 Read'g R. bds. '86	79½	400 do ..s10	52¾
1,000 Ill. C. R. R. bds.	87	1400 do	53½
11,000 do	86¼	50 Mill. and Miss. R. R.	17
3,900 Ill. Freeland bds.	82	300 do ..b30	17
40,000 LaC.&M. l. g. bds.	29½	50 Mich. Cent. R. ..s30	58
10,000 do ..s30	29	50 do ..s30	58½
2,000 M. & Miss. 2d m. 10b	74	100 do ..b30	58½
5 Bank of America	114	125 do	58¾
36 Am. Ex. Bk. ex div.	106½	100 Mi. So. & N. Ia. R.	24¾
20 Corn Exch. Bank	101½	550 do	24¾
300 Canton Company	21½	550 do ..b10	24½
300 do ..b60	21½	250 Mi.S.&N.I.R. g'd st.	53½
200 do	21½	100 do	54
100 Cary Improv. Co.	6¾	50 Panama Rail'd ..b60	122
100 do ..b60	6¾	250 do	122
100 Cumb. Preferred	19	50 do	122¾
135 Amer. Guano Co.	8	50 do ..b60	122¾
19 Pacific Mail S.S.Co.	106½	100 Ill. Cen. R. R.	87¾
150 do ..s60	106	400 do	87
100 do ..b10	106½	100 do ..s60	87
275 do	106½	100 do ..b60	87¾
50 do ..s30	106½	50 Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	96½
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R. b60	87	50 Gal. & Chic. R. ..b60	82¾
150 do	86¾	350 do	82¾
335 do	86¾	300 do ..b10	82½
350 do ..b10	86¾	350 do ..s60	82
300 do ..b7	86¾	50 do	82¾
100 do ..s60	86¾	100 do ..b60	82¾
100 do ..s10	86½	300 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	35
200 do ..s4	86¾	100 do	35¾
50 do ..b60	86¾	200 Chic. & R. I. R.R. ..s10	68¼
50 do ..b30	86¾	100 do ..b30	68¼
100 do ..b60	86¾	100 do	68¼
100 do ..s10	86¾	100 do	68¾
150 Erie Railroad	17¼	800 do	68¼
300 do	17¼	200 do ..b60	68½
25 do ..b10	17¼	200 do ..b60	68¼
5 Hudson River R. R.	34	100 do ..s30	68
550 do	33¾	50 do ..b10	68½
100 do ..b60	33¾	350 La C. & Mil. R. R.	5¼
150 do ..b30	33¾	100 do ..b30	5¼
100 do ..s15	33¾	54 New-Jersey C.R.R.	60
15 do	33¾	70 Brooklyn City R.R.	109
10 Third avenue R. R.	122½		

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	85¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	24¾
15,000 do	85	300 do ..b30	24¾
15,000 Virginia 6s	96	100 do ..b30	24½
7,000 Mo. St. 6s	89¾	50 Mic.S.&N.I.g.s.	53¾
4,000 do	90	100 do ..s10	53¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	86	100 do	54
1,000 L. C. & M. L. G. B.	29½	200 do	53½
2,000 do	29¾	17 Ill. Cen. R. R.	87
100 Pacific Mail SS. Co.	106½	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.R.	8¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	86¾	50 Gal. & Chic. R. ..b60	82
250 do ..b10	86¾	50 do ..b60	81½
100 do ..b60	86¾	100 do	81¾
650 do	86¾	200 Cle. & Tol. RR.	35¾
10 do	86¾	200 do ..b60	35¾
31 Erie Railroad	17¼	100 do	35¾
100 Hud. Riv. R. R. s15	33½	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	68
100 do ..b30	33½	1000 do	68¼
100 do	33¾	100 do	68¼
50 do	33¾	50 La C. & Mil. R. R.	5¼
54 Har. R. R. ..b60	12¾	200 do	5¾
10 do	12½	50 do	4¾
200 Reading R. R. ..s30	53	35 Stonington R. R.	58¾
1000 do	53	10 Buff. & St. Line R.	53

THURSDAY, Oct. 28—P. M.

The California mail and treasure shipment of Oct. 5 were delivered this afternoon by the steamer *St. Louis*, from Aspinwall. The amount of Gold on freight is $1,472,979. The amount of Government drafts, in addition, will not be known until to-morrow, as the mails were not fully assorted until late this P. M. The remittance altogether is a satisfactory one. The shipments of treasure from San Francisco this Fall are reported somewhat in advance of last season, and the price of Money in that market has more nearly approximated what may be termed reasonable rates, though still, of course greatly in advance of the low currency here. Advances were making on merchandise in store, at 1½@2 ₱ cent. a month. Collections for Eastern account for the present mail were made with ease. There is no general change in the mining news. The immediate receipts at San Francisco of Gold dust were light. The arrivals of Mexican dollars from the lower coast [illegible] $300,000 in September. In regard to the settlement of the unfunded San Francisco City and County Liabilities, some further legal difficulty appears to have depressed the value of scrip and bonds. The circular of Messrs. COLEMAN & Co. remarks:

"The most prominent feature of interest in the immediate financial operations of the day, consists in the course being pursued in regard to the action of the late Board of Examiners, who passed upon upwards of $1,160,000 outstanding City and County indebtedness of San Francisco. As is known, this was done under a State law, and the Commissioners appointed by the act have been enjoined from issuing bonds to scrip-holders, upon the ground that the debt was originally illegal, and that no legislative enactment can make valid the debt of a corporation illegally incurred. The effect has been greatly to depreciate approved scrip, which has receded from 54c. to 49c. on the dollar. San Francisco 6 ₱ cents have also declined to 56c., as will be noted by our figures below."

By the arrival of the steamer *St. Louis* this morning, we have later news from California, and an addition of nearly a million and a half of specie. The exports of treasure from San Francisco for the quarter ending Sept. 30, were as follows:

New-York	$8,991,128	England	$2,130,227
Panama	72,601	China	718,337
Manila	10,500	Sandwich Islands	17,750
Total			$11,457,537

The next mail packet for Europe is the *Ariel*, for Havre and Southampton, to sail on Saturday. The terms for Exchange are tending to easier rates, though no important business is looked for by this opportunity. The transactions in Discounts, to-day, outside of Bank, of which we are advised, on prime bills, are at 4 ₱ cent per annum for some very choice names in the leather trade, due in April next; and 4½ ₱ cent for domestic commission paper, 4@5 months to run. The general rates are thus indicated to be about as low as at any time this Fall. The Stock Brokers are employing more Money on temporary loan, the considerably advanced market values alone demanding more means to carry on speculation—particularly while the *Bull* account at the Board is decidedly in the ascendant. The regular houses, in established credit, continue to get money at call, at 3@4 ₱ cent., charging their own dealers 6 ₱ cent., and relending on the Street at 5@6 ₱ cent. The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury, yesterday, were $125,000; to-day, $115,000. The Sub-Treasury balance stands, this afternoon, $9,513,678, against $9,605,917 at the close of last week. About half a million of dollars was transferred, to-day, to the credit of disbursing officers from the regular Treasury account.

At the Stock Exchange, to-day, there were some further realizations on the recent advance in prices, and more disposition was displayed in the direction of the *Bear* account by the jobbers at the Board, who, before the turn, seemed reluctant to resist the rise. Withal, however, the orders to buy and the outside confidence in the general upward course of the dividend Securities, kept the Market from falling off materially, and prices at the close were again steady: New-York Central, 86⅞ sales, ¾ bid; Missouris, 90, and that rate bid; Tennessees, 85; Virginias, 96; New Federal Loan, 105; Panama, 121½@122, and Pacific Mail, 106¼@106½. In the Railway Bonds, Illinois Centrals receded to 86, and La Crosse Land Grants to 29½ ₱ cent. In Reading the movement was active, both at the Board and on the Street, the contest among the speculators, for and against the Stock, being pretty equal. The highest sales, 53; lowest, 52; closing, 52¾@⅞ ₱ cent. In the Western Road stocks there was a sharp fight on Rock Island at 68¼@⅛@68@68¼ ₱ cent., and further contracts in Galena at a decline of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. in the forenoon, and sales at the Second Board as low as 81¾ ₱ cent. The mortgages of the Harlem Company, and the Preference Shares are in favor, the latter advancing within a *few* days from 25 to 29 ₱ cent., closing 27¼ ₱ cent. Common Shares, 12¾; Hudson River steady at 33¾@½ ₱ cent. In City Bank Shares, there is little or no yielding in price. American Exchange, whose half-yearly dividend is 3½ ₱ cent., sold at 106¼, *ex dividend*; Bank of America, 114 ₱ cent. The general market, after showing some weakness on the printed sales of the afternoon Board, finally left off steady.

BANKS OF NEW-YORK STATE—SEPT. 25.

	June.	September.
Loans and Discounts	$190,980,431	$186,137,899
Overdrafts	341,649	251,963
Due from Banks	13,859,406	12,860,858
Due from Directors	9,295,883	7,113,896
Due from Brokers	4,954,449	4,206,020
Real Estate	8,509,041	8,212,925
Specie	36,404,056	29,905,295
Cash Items	16,923,450	13,740,131
Stocks and Promissory Notes	22,228,965	25,031,416
Bonds and Mortgages	8,706,944	8,507,007
Bills of Solvent Banks	1,971,528	2,105,658
Bills of Suspended Banks	7,003	8,949
Loss and Expense Account	1,605,526	1,449,423
Add for Cents	946	965
Total Resources	$302,538,356	$298,371,160
Capital	$114,690,541	$109,996,550
Circulation	25,154,931	26,605,407
Profits	14,747,594	12,136,872
Due Banks	36,469,584	33,610,448
Due Individuals, &c.	676,235	664,544
Due Treasurer State of N. Y.	3,130,367	2,266,054
Due Depositors on demand	105,754,137	101,212,891
Amount not included in above	1,712,934	1,565,066
Add for Cents	515	518
Total Liabilities	$302,537,356	$288,371,160

The summary, says the Albany *Evening Journal*, shows the aggregate of the Resources and Liabilities of the Banks of the State of New-York, as exhibited by their reports to the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State, of their condition on the morning of Saturday, the 19th of June, and the 25th day of September, 1858. The June summary embraces returns from 297 Banks, excluding Luther Wright's Bank, which was winding up, and including the Dover Plains Bank, a new Banking Association. The September report embraces returns from 300 Banks, including the Banks of Newport and Stissing, and the North River Bank, New-York, which has lately resumed business. The Powell Bank is winding up, and did not report. The Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg, under authority of Chapter 222, Laws of 1858, has its name altered to "Manufacturers' Bank," Brooklyn, taking effect on the 1st instant.

The Central Railway of New-Jersey, a concern which is quietly, though energetically, managed, shows a good result for the half year ending Sept. 30. The six months' receipts on the 63 miles, are $445,473, against $370,132 the corresponding period in 1857, and this traffic was done at an expense of $176,021, against $178,845 on the smaller traffic of last year. The increased business is from the coal tonnage derived from the Lackawanna region, which has run up to 241,286 tons for the six months, against 132,616 last season. The road is also deriving more business from the Lehigh coal region—65,712 tons, against 45,384 last season. The balance-sheet of the Company stands, Oct. 1:

In cost of Road, Equipment, Stations and Ferry	$5,617,290
Represented by	
Capital	$2,000,000
First mortgage	1,500,000
Second mortgage	1,500,000
Income Bonds and Bills	492,307
Net Income Credit	124,983—$5,617,290

The Chicago *Journal* says of the recent annual meeting of the Chicago and Fond du Lac Company:

"The Stockholders of this Company were in session in this city, at their annual meeting, on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. The attendance was larger than ever before, more than three-fourths of the entire stock being actively represented. The affairs of the Company, its condition, future plans and policy, were fully stated and amply discussed. The concurrence in the necessity, wisdom and propriety of the recent surrender of the road under all circumstances to the Trustees of the Land Grant bondholders was very general. It was considered as placing the stockholders and creditors in the strongest position possible, to claim in return from the bondholders due consideration of them, in the readjustment and reorganization which the embarrassment of the road, because of the great panic and consequent commercial revulsion of last year, had made necessary to its completion and success.

"The Trustees now in charge are not at present obliged or disposed to sell the road, but propose to conduct it with greatly-increased economy, because of their entire freedom from debt and the annoyances of suits, judgments, executions and levies, which had rendered it impossible for the Directors longer to do so, until some agreement between bondholders, stockholders and creditors, shall be arrived at which shall be liberal and equitable, and shall secure the harmony, cooperation and aid of all in the future welfare and progress of this important work.

"The stockholders have manifested their [illegible] The following Board of Directors for the year to come is the result of the stockholders' meeting referred to, to wit:

[illegible], President, Chicago.
[illegible], Vice-President, Land Agent and General Attorney, Appleton, Wis.
GEO. H. WASHBURN(?), Oshkosh, Wis.
MASON C. DARLING, Fond-du-Lac, Wis.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Watertown, Wis.
WINSLOW BLISS(?), Jefferson, Wis.
S. WILSON(?), Fort Atkinson, Wis.
J. J. R. PEASE, Janesville, Wis.
HENRY SMITH, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN P. CHAPIN, Chicago, Ill.
CHARLES BUTLER, New-York.
GEO. H. BARTHOLOMEW, Hartford, Conn.
CHAS. S. HARVEY(?), Marquette, Mich.

Seven of the Board, a majority, reside in Wisconsin along the line of the Road, three in Illinois, and one in Michigan, also on the line of the road, one in New-York, and one in Connecticut."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.

Real Estate....THURSDAY, Oct. 28.

In the case of CHAS. S. ROE vs. BRYAN LAWRENCE, Mr. ADRIAN H. MULLER sold at public auction the following lots: (these lots were sold and so reported some months ago, but the terms of sale were not complied with, and to-day they were resold:)

One lot on the northwest corner of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, 25 feet 11 inches by 100 feet, $750; one lot adjoining on the avenue, 25 by 100 feet, $410; one do. adjoining, $315; four lots north side One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, 100 feet west of Eighth-avenue, 25 feet by 99 feet 11 inches, $290 each—$1,160; one do. adjoining, 25 by 99 feet, $210; one do. adjoining, 25 by 51 feet, $140; one do. 25 by 70 feet, $130; one do. adjoining, 25 by 104 feet, $425. All bought by LUCIUS A. WHITE(?).

MULLER also reports the office sale for Miss CHARLOTTE M. CUTTER of one lot on the east side of Broadway, 75 feet north of Thirtieth-street, being a little over a full-sized lot in depth, for the sum of $8,500.

By order of JOHN COX, JOSEPH COX and CLARA COX, in order to divide the interest of JOHN COX, and the heirs of the late JOSEPH COX, Mr. BLEECKER sold the brown-stone store and lot No. 340 Broadway, northwest corner of Leonard-street, being 30.7 feet on Broadway, 34.3 feet in the rear, 153 and 160.11 feet deep, for the sum of $160,000; bought for the heirs of JOSEPH COX. There is a five-story brown-stone front store covering the lot on Broadway for 90 feet. In the rear, on Leonard-street, there are three dwellings and stores. Terms were about one-half to remain on mortgage.

There was also a sale of property on the northeast corner of Thirty-second-street and Tenth-avenue, but we have no particulars that will be of any interest to report.

We hear a street report that Mr. LUDLOW has resold the whole front of eight lots, with one through lot in the rear, east side of Fifth-avenue, between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth streets. The purchaser would not probably care to have either his name or the price stated, and we withhold them. We may say, however, that it was at a considerable advance on $30,000, the price at which it was lately sold. We presume that the property cannot now be bought for much less than $40,000.

We hear, also, that Mr. JAMES LENOX has sold four full-front lots by 110 feet deep, on the southeast corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue, on which they front, for the sum of $9,000. THOMAS J. MURPHY buyer.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL report the sale, for T. M. SHEPHERD, of two lots on the south side of Forty-second-street, 300 feet west of Sixth-avenue, for $5,250 each. E. D. MARTIN, buyer.

We reported, yesterday, the sale of two lots on the south side of Fifty-ninth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, for $6,750; we should have added the word each.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 28—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet; demand limited, and quotations steady; sales 1,000 bbls., at $4 37½@$4 62½ for good to choice superfine; $4 87½@$5 50 for the range of extra and double extra Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and Canadian. WHEAT market quiet; demand moderate; sales 20,000 bushels, at 82c. for Milwaukee Club; 81 for red Ohio; and $1 15 for white Canadian. CORN in fair demand, and market firm; sales 20,000 bushels, at 58c.@60c., in part to arrive, market closing firm. No sales of other grains. WHISKY steady; sales 200 bbls. at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS—43c. on Flour; 12c. on Wheat; 11c. on Corn to New-York. *Receipts by Lake for the last 24 hours*—11,410 bbls. Flour; 1,656 bushels Wheat; 3,600 bushels Corn; 904 bushels Oats; 480 bushels Barley. *Shipped by Canal*—8,277 bbls. Flour; 16,377 bushels Wheat; 2,500 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 28—6 P. M.

Very little done in FLOUR and WHEAT; market quiet; sales 1,300 bushels White Indiana at $1 12½. CORN slightly improved; Western mixed sold 62½c., afloat. More doing in BARLEY, and receipts light; sales, Canada West at 96c. for a small parcel, and Canada East at 90c.; four-rowed State held at 86c., and a very superior sample of Canandaigua at 96c.; sales aggregate 20,000 bushels. *Shipments*—21,000 bushels Corn; 33,000 bushels Barley, and 48,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Friday, Oct. 29—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT held firmly; market dull. Sales 6,000 bush. Chicago Spring at 75c., but most millers are not willing to give over 70c.@72c. CORN dull at 57c.@60c. BARLEY nominally at 90c. RYE dull; sales 1,100 bush. Canadian at 59c. OATS quiet at 44c.@45c. CANAL FREIGHTS dull—Flour 32c.; Wheat 10c.; Corn 9½c. to New-York. No receipts by Lake, owing to unfavorable winds. *Canal Exports*—3,700 bbls. Flour; 9,900 bush. Wheat; 9,360 bush. Corn; 3,300 bush. Barley.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 28.

FLOUR very dull. WHEAT buoyant and advanced 2c. CORN active and advanced 1c. OATS firm. *Shipments to Buffalo*—10,000 bushels Wheat; 13,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—1,800 bbls. Flour. *Receipts*—1,400 bbls. Flour; 14,500 bushels Wheat; 15,000 bushels Corn.

MOBILE, Thursday, Oct. 28.

COTTON—Prices stiffer, but quotably unchanged; sales to-day 2,500 bales.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Oct. 28.

COTTON—Sales to-day 2,300 bales. The sales of the week add up 12,000 bales. Prices have declined ⅛c.@¼c. since the publication of the *Persia's* news. Good middling to middling fair, 11¾c.@11⅞c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 28.

FLOUR unchanged. WHISKY, 18½c. PROVISIONS dull. HOGS, $5 75 for future delivery; demand limited and a large number offering.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 28.

COTTON advanced ⅛c.; sales, to-day, 8,000 bales, at 11¾c.@11⅞c. for middling. SUGAR dull, and declined ⅛c. MESS PORK dull, at $17. Eastern HAY, $19 ₱ ton.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 28.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet. CORN, a declining tendency. PROVISIONS dull but firm. 7,000 bags Rio COFFEE were sold, at 10c.@12c., on time.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 28.

FLOUR—Ohio and Howard-street, $5 12½. WHEAT firm at previous rates. CORN—Old white, at 72c.@75c.; yellow, 80c.@81c. WHISKY dull. BACON firm. Bulk Meats, 6⅜c.@8⅜c.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Oct. 27.

The receipt here of the *Persia's* news caused a slight decline in COTTON. Sales to-day about 2,000 bales at 11⅞c. for good Middling, and 11⅝c. for Middling Fair.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday—First Board.*—$6,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 88; $500 do., 88¾; $4,000 City 6s, 102¾; $1,000 City Gas 6s, 102¾; $7,000 City R. R. 6s, 102¾; $4,000 Catawissa 7s, Coupons, 63½; [illegible]

Closing Prices—United States 5s, '74, 104¾; Philadelphia 6s, 102¾@103; [illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Leaves.	For.	Date.
Edinburg	New-York	Glasgow	Oct. 30
Ariel	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 30
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 1
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 3
Vigo	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 6
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Nov. 6
Pacific	New-York	Galway	Nov. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 10
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 13

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Bremen	New-York	Oct. 6
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 13
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 20
Indian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 20
America	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 23
Bremen	Bremen	New-York	Oct. 23
Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	Oct. 23
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 27
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 30
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 27
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 6

Passengers Sailed.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Oct. 28.

Cleared.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, [illegible]

[illegible]

Arrived.

U. S. Mail steamship St. Louis, [illegible], Aspinwall Oct. 19, [illegible] mails, treasure and passengers [illegible]

[illegible]

SAILED—Steamship Alabama, Savannah; ship Amazon, Hovey, London.

[illegible]

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 28—[illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 28—Arr. steamship [illegible], from New-York and Havana, and ship Western Empire and Gibraltar from New-York.

Domestic Ports.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]

CENTRAL AMERICAN [illegible]

[illegible]

Whalers.

[illegible]